The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DeCOSTA—At Cochin, Malabar Coast, on the 23rd Jan., of Tetanus Francina Lucy, the beloved wife of Mr. Daniel DeCosta, aged 19 years, 11 months and 23 days, deeply and sincerely regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MARSHALL—At Calcutta, on the 1st February, the wife of Mr. F. H. Marshall, on a son.

MARRIAGE.

O'SULLIVAN—GUILLO—At Allahabad, on the 29th Jan., by the Revd. Father Patrick Knavesborough, Thomas Wm. O'Sullivan, to Héléne Anne Guillo, daughter of Henry Guillo, Esq., Indigo Planter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE magnificent Frigate-built Ship COLEROON, 841 Tons, A. 1, for 13 years, Alexr. Duncan, Commander, is nearly loaded and will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain Rainey, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

THE fine A. 1 Ship EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 532 Tons, Captain Kronman. To sail on or before 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SINGAPORE, 1,190 Tons and (470 H. P.,) Captain J. A. Collett, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Thursday 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship CHINA, (2,010 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th February, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire and Bussorah.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain Morrison, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, precisely at 6 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 noon positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	20th Feb.	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday	25th Feb.	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday	16th Feb.	TELEGRAPH	at 4 P. M.
Friday	19th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Tuesday	23rd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	26th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	16th Feb.	MAHARAJ	at 8 A. M.
Friday	19th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	23rd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 1 P. M.
Friday	26th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 3 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Famalies, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Marietta*, from Liverpool, R. Brown, Master, are requested to send Boats alongside the ship without any delay for taking delivery of their goods, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain Brown will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st February 1864.

NOTICE.—The *Startled Fawn*, Captain W. T. Rowett, having arrived from Calcutta, Consignees of Goods are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Startled Fawn*.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FROM CHINA PER "ADEN" AND "CHINA."—CONSIGNEES will please take notice that the Cargo per *Aden* and *China* is lying at the Town Custom House, and a Clerk from my Office will attend there all day to-morrow to deliver it.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, 8th Feb. 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Zambia*, Captain Miller, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after their once leaving the deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Miller.

Bombay, 13th February 1864.

CALCUTTA AYAH.—A Calcutta Ayah (from England by the last mail Steamer) wishes to proceed to that place in charge of a Lady or Children. She can be highly recommended by her present employer. Address J. A. S., care of the Publisher.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Two Sermons will be preached on SUNDAY next, in the Cathedral Church in behalf of the Funds of the above named Institution.

Divine Service in the morning at 11 A.M.
evening at 6 P.M.

W. K. FLETCHER,
Senior Chaplain.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the original allottees of Shares in this Bank will be held at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Promoters, and of taking such action thereupon as may then be considered expedient.

Bombay, 1st February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN and ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 15th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration

A letter from W. R. Cassels, Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, George Inverarity, and F. F. Arbuthnot. Esquires, Justices of the Peace, dated 8th February, instant, requesting me to summon a Special Sessions of the Peace at which Mr. W. R. Cassels will propose the following Resolution:—

"That Government be requested to appoint a Committee to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices, and to devise measures for a more perfect system of Conservancy and Municipal administration in Bombay."

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, at noon on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, for the conveyance from this to London of a party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, who will be ready for embarkation about the 25th instant.

About 90 Invalids, and 90 Time-expired Men, also one Invalid seaman.

2nd. Tenders should specify the dates upon which the Vessels will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the Passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Supt. of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 18th day of January next, at twelve of the clock at noon, for the purpose of passing a resolution (if the Shareholders so think fit) pursuant to the 7th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, to ratify and confirm a Resolution of the Board of Directors, of which the following is a Copy.

Extract from Resolutions of a Board of Directors held on Monday the 28th day of December 1863.

Resolved.—That the existing Capital of the Company be increased from One Million Sterling to the amount of Two Millions Sterling by the creation of Ten Thousand New Shares of £100 each, upon the terms following:—

1.—The New Shares shall be issued at £2 per Share premium.

2.—Of the Ten Thousand Shares, Eight Thousand shall be offered in the proportion of four New Shares for every five present Shares to the Shareholders appearing upon the Registar on the 15th day of January next, and the remaining Two Thousand Shares shall be reserved for special allotment by the Directors at the same premium, to any persons they think fit.

3.—A deposit of £3 per Share, together with the premium of £2 per Share, making a total of £5 per Share, shall be paid upon application, and no applications from Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom shall be received subsequent to the 28th day of January next, nor from Shareholders resident in India, subsequent to the 30th day of March next, after which day the Shareholders not applying shall be considered to have renounced their right to an allotment.

4.—Any Shares not so applied for shall be dealt with in the discretion of the Directors.

5.—No preference or priority as regards dividends or otherwise over the Shares in the now existing Capital shall exist in favor of the New Shares, and in the declaration of Dividends, the same shall be computed and paid rateably upon the Capital from time to time paid up.

6.—That an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders be called to ratify and confirm the preceding Resolutions and that notice thereof be given to the Shareholders by a Advertisement and Circular letters.

And notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed preparatory to the meeting from the 15th of January to the 18th of January next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. SWIRE TOMLIN, Secretary.

16, Cornhill, London, 31st December 1863.

NOTICES.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The next Performance will take place on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration.

ALBERT VINAY.

1st February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Patent Ice Company's Depot have this day removed from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our offices from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Hornby Row, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Herbert & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.

Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

WANTED.—A MARSHAL FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Pay 200 Rupees per mensem with free quarters, and prospect of increase of salary.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March next.

Testimonials of character and fitness should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,
E. HINGLEY,
Clerk Committee of Management of the House of Correction.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensum, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John George Volkart, Esq., of Bombay, or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay their debts or hand the property to his Executor, James Charles Johnston, Esq.; and notice is hereby given, to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Executor to the parties interested therein.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Solicitors for the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

NOTICE.—A Dividend of Rs. 100 per Share of Rs. 1,000 each, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ending 31st December 1863, will be paid on and after the 1st March next, to the proprietors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, at the Office of the said Company, at the Residence of Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., in Girgaum Back Road.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd instant to the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th February 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

2nd CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Holders of Shares which by virtue of Act XIX. of 1857, and in accordance with notices in the public Papers have become forfeited, owing to the non-payment of the 2nd Call, may redeem the same by payment of the said Call into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China with 15 per Cent. per annum interest added from the 1st November last (the date the above Call was due) to date of payment; until 13th instant; after which date all such Shares on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per share shall not have been paid will be disposed of as the Directors may think fit.

By order.

3rd February 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીગ એડ બેકીગ આશોશીએશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at a meeting held on the 1st instant, the Shareholders are required to pay a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on or before the 25th February, instant, at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 9, Church Street, Fort, till 4 P. M., after which date Interest will be charged on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Sharunpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1st. Hawulbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Lutchmaissur in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2nd. Ayar Toli in Kuttyeor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house; a slated factory; and a large slated godown; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remainder covered with pine, &c. forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea and 1,800 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolie, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3rd. Bhurtpore in Kumaon, 10 miles from the plains, 12 miles from the Sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and 30 miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house; slated factory; godowns; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea, and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

4th. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the West of the town of Deyrah. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Province.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, IN GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA, Dwelling Rooms, Godowns, and Cellars. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6.

TO LET.—A three storied HOUSE facing the sea with stabling for 4 horses.—Apply to the Editor care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—*From the 1st January to 31st May* 1864.) "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(From the 1st February to 31st May 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and Sons, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

25th October, 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage		1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1858	,, 26.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1860	,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	,, ,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
Pints	,, 14 ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 24 ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36 ,,
Sauterne	,, 25 ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for Sale at their Godowns—

Champaigne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s	Rs. 36	per dozen.
Sparkling Mosselle do.	,, 40	do.
Nonpareil do. do.	,, 42	do.
Sherry Mise's Blue Seal	,, 22	do.
Do. do. Yellow do.	,, 26	do.
Do. do. Black do.	,, 30	do.
Brandy, Martell's	,, 28	do.

Also a consignment of No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars, Rs. 50 per Mille; and No. 1 Cigars, Rs. 65 per Mille.

10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.

Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)

L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.

Champagne 1858 Vins.

Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.

A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)

Symington and Miller's Port and Shery, in one Dozen Cases.

Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.

And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28	,,
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	35	,,
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28	
SHERRY, superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal	28	,,

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40 0
Do. ,, a Crown	30 0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	20 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	26 0
Do. Golden, Do.	26 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	26 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30 0
Claret Light Capsule,	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTIN.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-edu[illegible]tion; and to afford the opportunity of combining, revi[illegible]r resuming special branches in rudimental or accom[illegible]cholarship. The great business of the instructo[illegible]tion is to let nothing pass through the mi[illegible] young lady without her reflecting upo[illegible] out her mind by questions or [illegible]*ink* and *reason* on the facts sh[illegible]ect of the minds of young [illegible] their whole progress, i[illegible] Programme contai[illegible]tudy, the names of ref[illegible]on application at the [illegible]LEY, Esquire, Agent f[illegible]bay.

FOR SALE.

CARTES DE VISITE.—The best and most interesting collection in India will be found at this Establishment; no expense has been spared to render the stock attractive to all customers.

A list of this magnificent collection is being made out; meantime the whole are being classified and arranged alphabetically. The inspection of this department is worthy of attention, and patrons are respectfully invited to this opportunity of purchasing rare and valuable Cartes of almost every individual of importance and note.

Any one can at a moderate expense possess a Gallery (or *Album*) of Portraits representing the Genius, the Wit, the Beauty, and the Heroism of the present age.

CARTES-DE-VISITE ALBUMS.—The most beautiful collection of Albums it is possible to buy are now being displayed at prices, a trifle above their net cost. Albums complete with Cartes of titled personages only, or those of Clerical appointments;—Professors and Authors:—Dramatists, Musicians, and clever people generally; all placed distinct; in their order of precedence or otherwise, in any Album which may be selected, without extra charge.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES of new design, elegantly mounted in splendid walnut cases, beautifully ornamented in mediæval; extra large lens, &c. Rs. 60 each.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—The finest collection of these articles to be found in India is now opened out, comprising some thousands of different views; on glass (plain and colored,) transparent paper, opaque, colored, transforming, &c. all of the newest description.

N. B.—A liberal reduction made in price when a number are taken at one purchase.

ICE MAKING MACHINES, OR PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.—Now opened out for sale, the second batch of these invaluable articles for making ice, which is done by lighting a handful of charcoal in a small stove under a galvanized iron cylindrical heater, containing an ammoniacal solution which never requires renewing, but will serve for years, or in fact for any length of time, the contents cannot escape, being strongly soldered up in the apparatus.

No chemicals or ingredients of any kind are used in the operation of freezing, but simply the action of fire upon the iron cylinder, creates a freezing power sufficient to turn water into blocks of solid ice weighing from three to five pounds each upon an average.

The *Instructions for use* are so simple, that a native servant of ordinary intelligence can be taught in one lesson to manage the apparatus with ease. The only expense is the fuel for the stove, (wood charcoal is preferable to anything) and which may cost about half an anna for each operation.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PRESENTATION GUITAR manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother o'pearl and gold, and with new patent machine head. Price Rs. 50 to 200 cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Double Action, Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes, HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by Wheatstone. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch,* and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by Wheatstone. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.

A large selection of Concertina and Concertina and Piano Music.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES ON SALE.—GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE in Mahogany case, beautifully finished and French polished, with all the modern improvements: *net cash* ... Rs. 450

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case, repeater action &c., a good toned Instrument: *net cash* ... Rs. 350

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case, similar to the above, fine grained wood, having the usual compass of keys; strongly secured with double bars, bolts, &c. &c. ... Rs. 550

N. B.—The above four Instruments will be sold at the reduced prices quoted, for *cash only*, as they form the last few Pianos of a consignment received some months back, and must be cleared off to make room for fresh invoices. HERBERT & Co.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—HERBERT & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of these favorite instruments, comprising the following kinds:—

All six-sided, with 20 German Silver keys and studs for air valves.

No. 1. Moulded sides and ornamented with colored and gilt paper	Rs. 15
No. 2. Rose-wood, with German silver edges, concert pitch thirds and fifths, suitable for *Banjo, Bands*	16
No. 3. Rose-wood, with German silver edges and corners, moulded ends, very sweet toned instruments	20
No. 4. Double notes, organ tones with octaves below pitch in the bass	22
No. 5. Double notes *tremolo* quality, large size superior finish	25
No. 6. Double notes, extra finish, metal centres, and mechanism the best that are made	30

N. B.—Upwards of one hundred of these highly popular instruments are now in stock, some very beautifully ornamented with inlaid Bhul work and metal mountings. Books of every kind, for them, expressly.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BLANCHE DE NEVERS.

The following Vocal with P. F. accompaniment has arrived by the Mail:

An Opera in four Acts; written by John Brougham; Composed by M. W. Balfe.

	Rs.	as.
Cavatina. "Would you learn the will of Fate." (S.)	2	6
Chorus. "Remember the Zingari."		
Duet. "Prepare to hear a secret." (S. and B.)	3	0
Recit. and Song. "When I think of the days that are gone." (T.)	2	6
La Spagnuola. "As the mountain streams." (S.)	2	6
Recit and Song. "There is a void within my heart." (S.)	2	6
Duet. "Oh! Blanche." (S. and S.)	2	6
Cavatina. "In mem'ry of the days gone by." (T.)	2	6
Recit. and Ballad. "As sunlight beaming on a summer lake." (S.)	2	6
Duet. "Must we part." (S. T.)	2	6
Trio. "Now fortune bright'ning. (S. S. and T.)	2	6
Song. "Oh! my soul's treasure." (T.)	2	6
Recit. and Cavatina. "As some lone traveller." (S.)	2	6
Duet. "If gentle mercy." (S. and B.)	2	6
Drinking Song. "The old vine tree." (B.)	3	0
PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.		
Richards, Brinley. "La Spagnuola."	3	0
Coote. Blanche de Nevers Quadrilles	4	0

HERBERT & Co.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
JOURNAL OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE WITH MAP AND PORTRAITS, AND NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, by Captain Grant	Rs. 18	0
BISHOP COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH Part IV.	10	0
THE OCEAN, THE RIVER AND THE SHORE, by J. W. Willcock, Q. C.	Rs. 6	8
DIARY OF A PEDESTRIAN IN CASHMERE and THIBET, by Captain Knight, 48th Regiment	16	0
FROM MATTER TO SPIRIT, THE RESULT OF TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE IN SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS, by C. D.	6	8
OUR ENGLISH LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND WATERFALLS, Photographically illustrated	14	0
GOOD THINGS FOR RAILWAY READERS, 1000 ANECDOTES, by the Editor of the illustrated Railway Anecdote-Book	3	12
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TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN, by H Wadsworth Longfellow.	2	10
DO. DO. CHEAP EDITION	0	12
LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS and OTHER POEMS, by W. E. Aytoun, D. C. L., with illustrations.	16	0
INDUSTRIAL BIOGRAPHY; IRON-WORKERS AND TOOL-MAKERS, by S. SMILES, author of "Lives of the Engineers".	4	
THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR FAITH.—TEN PAPERS READ BEFORE A MIXED AUDIENCE OF MEN, by Professor Auberlen, Gess and others	4	8
STORIES AND TALES, BY HANS C. ANDERSEN WITH 80 ILLUSTRATIONS, by A. W. Bayes	4	8
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GLOSSARY OF NAVIGATION, by the Revd. J. B. Harbord, M. A.	4	8
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Do. Do. Do. Octavo	30	0
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&c. &c. &c.		

☞ All the newest Books of the day, of popular interest in India received by every Mail.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

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NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

Only a Limited Number Printed.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghant, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

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24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

VALENTINES!

Just received, a choice assortment of VALENTINES, comic and sentimental, many of them being of rare beauty of design and finish. Prices vary from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 10. Inspection invited.

STATIONERY.

A large quantity of Delarue & Co.'s superior Stationery of every kind, has reached us per ship *Gilbert Thompson*,—comprising thick, double and treble thick note Papers and Envelopes, cream and blue, of sizes; thin Note Paper, plain and tinted with Envelopes to match; Letter Paper, thick and thin; Blotting Paper of sorts; Music Paper, 12 staves Red and Black Sealing Wax; Whatman's Drawing Papers—sizes demi, imperial, royal, elephant, double elephant, and antiquarian; Tracing Paper and Cloth; Ivory Tablets; Purses and Wallets; Travellers' Desks; Juvenile Desks; Blotters of sizes, with locks; Albums; small Ledgers and Cash Books for private use; Metallic Memorandum Books; Solid Sketch Blocks and Drawing Books; Tourists' Cases; Goose and Swan Quills; Ready-made Pens in boxes; India Rubber; &c. &c. &c.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY.

In box containing 2 doz. Knives and 2 pair Carvers.
Buck horn handles ... Rs. 40
In box containing 2 doz. Knives and 2 pair Carvers.
Ivory handles, very superior ... Rs. 50 & 65

CHUBBS'S CASH BOXES.

Of sizes.—Rs. 18, 20, 25, and 30.

GAMES.

Foot balls of sizes. Quoits. Cricket and Racket Bats and Balls. Lawn Billiards. Backgammon, Draft and Chess Boards and Men. Golf Sticks of sorts. Dominoes. Race, Yacht, Bombardment, Cannonade, and Tivoli boards, &c.

ENGLISH VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets of Rs. 5, Rs. 7½, and Rs. 10 each.—Also recently received a small supply of Cabbage at 8 annas per ounce, Cauliflower at one rupee, Lettuce Rs. 1¼, and Nolekole at twelve annas per ounce.—Also on hand,—Peas and Beans, Carrots, Onions, Radishes, Watercress, Borecole, Turnips, Sage, Broccoli, Endive, Leeks, Cress, Red Beet, Red Celery, Brussells' Sprouts, Cucumber.

Flower Seeds.—Pinks, Heartsease, and Mignionette.

SCENTS.

Jockey Club Bouquet	Rs. 1¾ and Rs. 2¾
Piverr's Oriental Bouquet	Rs. 5
Kiss-me-Quick	Rs. 1¾ and Rs. 2¾

ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

Large size.—Rs. 275.

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Wood, Ivory, and Silver Pencil Cases, in great variety.—Gold Pens, price Rs. 5 to 20.

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Inks blue, black, red, and copying. Inkstands; patent spring and glass. Keating's Cough Lozenges. Locock's Wafers. Gutta Vitœ. Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Fishing Rods (Rs. 20 each.) Flutes. Flutinas, Accordeons. Case's Concertinas. Clarionets. Jew's Harps. A big Drum. Garden Tools. Writing Desks, of sizes. Tucker's Tent. Lamps complete in box. Sandalwood Work Boxes and Watch Stands. French trinket boxes. Tobaccos of sorts in quarter pound packets. Note size Copying Machines and books (very handy for Travellers.) Gillon's Jams and Jellies in one pound tins. Mathematical Instruments. Telescopes of sizes. Envelope boxes of sizes. Handsome Albums—for scraps and carte de visites. Stereoscopic pictures of parts of Bombay, Mahabuleshwar, &c. Carte de Visites of living celebrities.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Ex Steamer Salsette.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received large supplies of NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, comprising all the most important recent Publications of which a List will appear on Tuesday next, and their Miscellaneous Stock has been increased by the following additions:—

WATER COLOURS, including—

Winsor and Newton's New Colour Aureolin.

This colour is not sufficiently known to Amateur Artists in India, attention is therefore called to it as filling a void in the group of figments, that hitherto has been severely felt by Artists, and, with Ultramarine and Rose Madder, it completes a triad of pure primitive colours of the highest order. Mr. Penley says, "Having most impartially and diligently tested the qualities of the Aureolin, I can and do most conscientiously recommend its adoption by all who practise water colour painting."

The following table of compound Tints will be found extremely useful:—

- Aureolin, Burnt Sicnna, Indigo
- Aureolin Indigo.
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- Aureolin Vandyke Brown, Indigo or French Blue.
- Aureolin, Oxide of Chromium.
- Aureolin Burnt Umber.
- Aureolin Sepia.
- Aureolin Emerald Green.
- Aureolin Brown Madder.
- Aureolin Lepia or Rose Madder Cobalt.
- Aureolin Lights and Cobalt or Indigo.
- Aureolin Rose Madder.

Thacker, Vining & Co. continue to import consignments of Water Colours by each steamer to ensure perfect freshness.—By this opportunity Rolls of Prepared Canvas 30 and 42 inches solid Blocks and Drawing Books have been secured, together with other useful materials.

WINDSOR AND FROGMORE.

A series of fine Photographs executed by Vernon Heath.

On the slopes at Windsor, in which is introduced a beautiful representation of the *Deodara*, a Tree planted by the Queen. Rs. 12.

Windsor Gardens, The Cedar Tree planted by the Prince Consort. Rs. 9.

The Queen's Apartments, a very fine view of the exterior of this part of the Castle. Rs. 9.

The North side of Windsor Castle, in the distance, Thobbing in the foreground. Rs. 9.

The East Terrace Windsor Castle, from the Queen's Apartments. Rs. 9.

The York and Lancaster Towers, Windsor. Rs. 9.

Virginia Water, Windsor. Rs. 9.

In the Gardens at Frogmore. Rs. 9.

Domestic Life at Frogmore, with Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Lady Cameron. Rs. 9.

Portraits of Alfred Tennyson and Thomas Carlyle, photographed from life by W. Jeffrey. Each Rs. 4.

Lord Clyde, a splendid photograph of the marble Bust by G. Ewing of Glasgow. Rs. 6.

NEW CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.

A selection of New Pictures in this beautiful process is added by this Mail, the subjects are as follows:—

Returning from Market after Calcott, 25 by 17. Rs. 25.
Bettws-y-coed, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17. Rs. 25.
Falls of the Slugwy, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17. Rs. 25.
Dryburgh Abbey after Burrell Smith, 22½ by 14½. Rs. 18.
Heidelberg after Rowbotham, 19½ by 13¾. Rs. 16.
Lago Magiore do. 20 by 13½. Rs. 16.
Milking Time after S. Cooper, 17 by 11½. Rs. 16.
Before the Altar—an oval representing a Bride, 13 by 11. Rs. 16.
Wallenstadt and Lake of Geneva a pair each. Rs. 16.
Llyn Meoyngil after Penley, 19½ by 8. Rs. 10.
Buttermere ditto. 18¾ by 7¾. Rs. 10.
Ennerdale ditto. 18¾ by 7¾. Rs. 10.
Windsor Castle, Penley, 15½ by 9. Rs. 9.
Alessio, Gulf of Genoa, Rowbothan, 15½ by 9. Rs. 9.
Loch Katrine, Urquhart Castle, Lochnager Dunderame Castle, Loch Lomond, Loch Aene! a set of six views of Lake Scenery after Richardson, 14 by 10. Each Rs. 9.
View in South Wales after Rowbotham, 12¾ by 9½. Rs. 6.
In the Gadamanthal, Tyrol,—ditto, 12½ by 8¼. Rs. 6.
Amalfi after Leitch, 12½ by 9. Rs. 6.
Bridge of Prague after S. Proul, 8¾ by 11¾. Rs. 6.
Water Gate, on the Rhine do. 9½ by 12¾. Rs. 6.
Loch Etine after Coupley Fielding, 10½ by 7. Rs. 6.
Loch Tay ditto. 10½ by 7. Rs. 6.
Castle of Ostea (Papal States) Rowbotham, 12¾ by 8¾. Rs. 6.
Green Laws landscape after ditto. 10¾ by 7¾. Rs. 5.

⁂ Any selection from the above can be framed either in wood or (what is more usual) in gold beading and will be forwarded carefully packed to any address.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.—Fifth Edition, Price Rs. 12-8.—TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates*, *Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER, Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised. Comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Out-stations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox*.

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

Terms—*Cash.*

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery, received by last Overland Mail.

CARARA MARBLE.

Cfrcular Slabs, white and grey, of the finest Carara Marble, for Drawing Room Tables 3½ feet and 3 feet in diameter. Also Slabs for Pier Tables 4 feet by 2 feet and 5 feet by 2½ feet.

Mr. J. Neuberg, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Lin[illegible]
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and S[illegible]
Black Silk Hats, from the best manuf[illegible]
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Hel[illegible] description of Hats, at present in vo[illegible] ed for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-S[illegible]
Brown and White Thread and Angola[illegible]
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, [illegible]
Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenciennes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety,
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,... ... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load.

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Society, will be held in the Girls' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

On this occasion there will be an Examination of the Children, and Prizes will be distributed.

His Excellency the Governor will preside.
J. D. GIBSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at noon, to consider the Report of the Sub-Committee on the subject of Railway Terminus Accommodation for Bombay.
ANDREW GRANT, Chairman.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Written Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, for the daily supply until the 1st June next, of one hundred Carts with Bullocks and Drivers.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Surveyor's Office, No. 8, Hornby Row.
R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The splendid Screw Steam Yacht THULE, built of Iron, by Todd, McGregor & Co., of Glasgow, in 1863, dimensions as follows:—length 144 feet, breadth 23 feet, depth of hold 12 feet, tonnage 213.88 Engines direct acting inverted Cylinders of 80 horses power, of the best possible manufacture. She can now be seen in the Government Dry Dock. For further particulars apply to Captain CRUIKSHANK, Steam Ship *Keangsoo*, off the Apollo Bunder.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *China* will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam and Calcutta, per Steamer *Penang*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde per steamer *Comorin*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAIL FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mail for Kurrachee, Sind, and Persian Gulf, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

NOTICE.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the present year for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A. M., except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th, commencing from the last mail in May to the first mail in September, both mails inclusive.

The mail steamers for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Sunday .... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday .... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.		Evening Gun-fire.
					Morn	Even	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	13	Venus sets at 3.8.	6 31	5 58	2 40	3 4	11th February 1864. Time—7h. 38m. 28s.0.
Sun.	14	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 30	5 59	3 29	3 56	
Mon.	15	Mars rises at 3.51m.	6 29	5 59	4 27	5 4	
Tues.	16	Mars sets at 3h.48m.	6 29	5 59	5 44	6 27	
Wed.	17	Jupiter rises at 0.7.	6 29	5 60	7 9	7 49	
Thur.	18	Jupiter sets at 11.19	6 28	6 0	8 26	8 56	
Fri.	19	Saturn rises 9h.16m.	6 28	6 0	9 20	9 42	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 22	KURRACHEE	Feb. 3
AGRA	Feb. 6	LAHORE	Feb. 3
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 4
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 15	MADRAS	Feb. 6
BANGALORE	Feb. 5	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 4	MEERUT	Feb. 5
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 30	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 5	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Feb. 4	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 5	SUEZ	Jan. 16
HONGKONG	Jan. 19	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

FOUR influential Justices of the Peace whom a sense of wrongs has roused to vengeance have caused a meeting of the Bench of Justices to be called for Monday next to consider the following resolution, which will be moved by Mr. Walter Cassels:—"That Government be requested to appoint a Committee to enquire "into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of "Justices, and to devise measures for a more "perfect system of conservancy and municipal "administration in Bombay." The Bench and the community owe thanks to the gentlemen who have been public-spirited enough to take the lead in a movement for restoring to the taxpayers of Bombay a portion of their lost authority over the municipal officers at whose disposal the revenues of the island are placed. The present system of Municipal government has broken down so completely, and given such general dissatisfaction, that some change is inevitable. It is no secret that the Commissioners themselves are, one and all, intensely disgusted with their position, and that at least two of them contemplate resigning their appointments because they find it impossible to get through their work in a way that will please either themselves or the public. As we have before explained, the causes of the inefficiency to which the Municipal Commission has been reduced are partly the remissness of the Bench of Justices in using the powers it actually enjoys, but chiefly the shortsightedness of the Bombay Government in making the Commissioners almost irresponsible and then placing at the head of the Board an able but overworked officer whose temperament was sufficiently arbitrary before he became President of the Municipal Commission as well as Chief Commissioner of Police—two appointments which ought never to be held by the same man in so great and populous a city as Bombay.

But, while we approve of the act of the four Justices in summoning a meeting of the Bench (an act which indeed simply carries out in part a suggestion first made in this journal), they seem to us to be on the wrong tack altogether when they aim at effecting the reform of the Municipality by "requesting Government to appoint a committee." It is not by running to Parell three or four times a week, memorial in hand, and by exchanging complimentary phrases with members of Government, that the Justices can do any real good to Bombay. Will our public bodies never begin to feel that they can only make themselves respected and gain the power and influence which they desire by showing on all occasions that they are not so wanting in independence as to be able to do nothing without the aid of Government? Will they never cease calling upon Hercules and put their own shoulders to the wheel? There can be no advantage whatever in the passing of such meaningless resolutions as that for instance on the currency which was lately agreed to by the Chamber of Commerce, and on which an equally meaningless memorial to Government has probably been based. The Chamber would have made its weight felt if, after a careful discussion, it had proposed a plan for the introduction of a gold currency; but if our merchants can only meet to say to Government, "we wish you "would give us a better currency," instead of telling the Government how it is to be done, they will find it a more profitable business to stay at home. So, with regard to the Bench of Justices it will, we take it, be undignified and puerile for the Bench simply to request Government to appoint a Committee to enquire into some subject which is not very clearly defined. Why should not the Bench appoint a committee of Justices to investigate the matters noticed in the letter of the four reformers? Government, it seems to us, should be ignored altogether. Even servants of Government who are also Justices should remember that they sit on the Bench, not to do the bidding of the Government, but to represent the taxpayers of Bombay. The Bench might become a very useful member of the body politic, if it would best cultivate a little more the virtue of self-reliance; and we hope that, if Mr. Walter Cassels does not choose to alter the form of his resolution, some other Justice of the Peace will propose an amendment deserving the support of independent men.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of to-day:—

The most important event of the fortnight is the successful completion of one principal portion of the great enterprize for connecting England and India by the telegraphic wire. By noon on Tuesday, the 9th instant, three hundred and fifty-nine miles of the Persian Gulf cable, forming the first section from Gwadur to Cape Mussendom on the Arabian Coast, had been laid from the ships *Kirkham* and *Marian Moore*, and at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day a telegram dated Malcolm's Inlet, Cape Mussendom, and sent through the cable to Gwadur and thence to Kurrachee, reached Bombay and made known the gratifying news that thus far nothing could have been more successful. The cable is reported to be in perfect working order. The *Tweed*, which is the third of the cable ships, has arrived here, and is only waiting for the *Feroze*, now overdue, to be towed up the Gulf, when the laying of the second section, from Cape Mussendom to Bushire, will be at once commenced. The *Assaye*, with the third section on board, left England nearly four months ago, and anchored in our port yesterday; and the probabilities are that by the end of March the whole length of the cable will have been submerged, and that Bombay will be in direct telegraphic communication with Bussora. Recent letters from Bagdad, however, make us anxious for the safety of the short land line from Bussora to that city, the Arabs having already, as we learn, broken the wires and ill-treated the workmen engaged in the construction of the line. Another difficulty likely to make itself felt when the cable has been laid down is the inefficiency of the present telegraph from Kurrachee to Bombay. It will be most vexatious if, after so many more serious obstacles have been successfully overcome, telegraphic communication with England is interrupted precisely where it ought to be most safe and regular. The Arabs between Bagdad and Bussora may be quieted partly by threats and partly by bribery, but the Indian Telegraph Department can neither be frightened nor coaxed into doing its work properly, and the sole remedy is for an independent English company to make a line of its own between Bombay and Kurrachee.

An unfortunate incident damped the satisfaction experienced by all concerned in the undertaking at the happy result of their labours. Dr. Esselbach, the Superintendent of the Mekran Telegraph, had been ill with fever for several days, and the triumphant success of the work raised his mind to such a pitch of nervous excitement, that in a paroxysm of madness he jumped overboard and was drowned.

The curiosity of the public with regard to the conduct of military operations in the recent campaign on the Frontier has been appeased by the publication, in the *Gazette of India*, of eighty-seven pages of despatches from the various officers of the force with the covering despatch from the Commander-in-Chief and the general order of the Governor General in Council. Perhaps a little too much is made of a war which was certainly not amongst the most brilliant that have been waged by British troops. The fighting however was of such a nature as to give opportunities for more than the usual proportion of gallant feats of arms by individual officers and soldiers, and no words of praise can be too warm to do justice to the spirit of zeal and daring which animated the whole force.

The Census of Bombay which was taken on the night of the 1st instant is not likely to be very accurate. Many natives are said to have left the town the day before in order to avoid being present at an enumeration which they believe to be the first step towards the imposition of a new tax: and the rest of the population were only kept at home by the exercise of what must be called (since the Census was voluntary) very questionable powers on the part of the police authorities. It is now said that the Secretary of State refused to sanction the Bombay Census Bill, because he intends to have a general Census taken for all India. If this be so, it was surely a most presumptuous and unwise act of the Bombay Government to spoil the effect of a general measure of this sort by taking a Census which, being voluntary, must necessarily be imperfect and misleading. The expenses of the Census are to be paid, in whole or in part, by the Municipality: but it would seem to be a doubtful question whether the taxpayers of Bombay can be legally bound to pay the cost of an undertaking which has been condemned by the Secretary of State, and is merely persevered with to suit the fancy of the Governor of the Presidency.

There has been much discussion and some excitement in Bombay respecting what is denounced by one party as the Great Back Bay Job, and applauded by another as the very proper and praiseworthy concession made by Government to a few capitalists who are anxious to improve the appearance of Bombay, and to provide increased accommodation for the growing trade of this wealthy port. On one side, it is contended that the reclamation of Back Bay, which may cost five millions sterling, ought not to be undertaken by Government, and that the gentlemen with whom a bargain has been made are the only persons in Bombay capable of raising money to execute a work which is urgently required to be done, and which, if not done now, will be left undone for the next half century. The argument on the other side is, that a great public work of this kind ought to be taken in hand by Government, just as the embankment of the Thames is managed by the Board of Works in London and the rebuilding of Paris by the Caisse des Travaux in France; that, even if Government are unwilling or unable to adopt a policy which secures the profits of such works to the public instead of giving them to private speculators, Sir Charles Wood's rules, which prohibit the sale of a foot of waste land in India except by public auction, are as much the law of the land in Bombay as in the Mofussil; and that, even if the Bombay Government think the case of Back Bay does not fairly come within Sir Charles Wood's rules, they at least make a great mistake and give cause for very disagreeable scandal when they secretly grant to an "additional member" of the Legislative Council the right of reclaiming ground which has risen enormously in value since the line of the Bombay and Baroda Railway was fixed to run along the shore of Back Bay, and which at least one other company offered some months ago to tender for without even receiving from Government the ordinary civility of a reply to their letter. It is urged that such a way of dealing with public property tends to compromise the good faith of the Government which grants, and the independence of the Councillor who accepts, the concession.

Sir Mordaunt Wells, who arrived in Bombay from Kurrachee three days ago, has accepted the invitation of the Bombay Bar to a dinner at the Byculla Club on the 8th of March, at which it is expected that all the Judges of the High Court and the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court will be present. A general wish is expressed that others than lawyers may be allowed to join in doing honour to a Judge so distinguished for the zeal, independence, and ability he has shown in the administration of justice in India. Sir Mordaunt has left Bombay for a few days to visit the caves of Ajunta and Beejapoor.

eview.

INDIAN HISTORY AND FICTION.*

THE dullness of Indian novels has passed into a proverb. The most omnivorous readers of novels, who are never tired of hearing how young curates make love, or young ladies endeavour to realise their peculiar 'mission' on earth, turn away with undisguised horror from pages which profess to transport their readers into the remote and dusky East. The reason of this feeling is surely not far to seek. The modern novel reader, if not a votary of the advanced sensational school, loves detail, details of daily life and habit, and endeavours to achieve a distinct conception of time, place, and action, by a minute and affectionate attention to the circumstances and acts of every day life. The illustration of the working of great passions is not forbidden, but that working must be carried on in a medium which involves no perplexities or imperfect acquaintance with the concomitant modes of life and thought. But the life of the English in India is very imperfectly understood even by their own relations and correspondents, and to the general public is, or was a very few years ago, as much a mystery as the manners and customs of the interesting inhabitants of Kamschatka. It is an exotic and conventional life. It can hardly be understood or grasped in its real character by those whose life has been passed in the scenes and among the people which surrounded them at their entrance into the world and which have become a part of their nature, a necessary postulate in all their attempts to frame judgments about or construct pictures of the world about them. Such persons slide into a way of estimating the motives and conduct of persons who are exposed to different conditions of life from their own, much resembling the estimate which a Greek might have formed of the 'goings-on' of the sapless shades of Hades or Elysium, or the fortunate persons propped on amaranth and moly in the Isles of Forgetfulness. Lay the scene of your novel any where but in India (so we can fancy an old hand addressing some tyro in the craft and mystery of fiction), and it will find readers to appreciate it. Take your hero through the Crimean war, of course not forgetting the charge of the Light Brigade, or your heroine through the pit falls of Tractarianism, and the scenes will group themselves in vivid colours before the reader's mind, and Mr. Mudie will at once order five hundred copies, your publisher meanwhile smiling with Olympian approval and condescension. But *why* this should be so the "old hand" would perhaps find it difficult to explain. Is the campaign of the Great Mutiny more remote from the interest and comprehension of Englishmen than the Second Crusade, or even the third, with the Richard Cœur de Lions and those extraordinary beings whom Scott persuaded his much-believing countrymen to accept as genuine Saracens? We cannot think that our countrymen care less for us than they do for the Templars and Saracens, who were knocking each other on the head, surely for very insufficient reasons, nearly a thousand years ago. Perhaps it would be more candid to explain the difficulty by saying that an Englishman in India loses a certain amount of brain-power every year of his life, and has seldom more than he can spare from the demands of his official duties, and the frightful exactions of those reams of foolscap which every Anglo-Indian is bound to darken with "remarks" and "reports." Had we more leisure we might perhaps succeed in getting people to understand us and take some faint interest in us. The gentlemen of the army, who are popularly supposed to have a good deal of spare time on their hands, should we think be encouraged to take this work in hand, and not be too severely discountenanced if they do it insufficiently. As a proof of the sincerity of these remarks we intend to recommend to our readers' notice the novel mentioned below, which is the work of an officer in the army, and really succeeds, we think, in painting some of the external aspect of life in India more skilfully than has been done before. Why for instance should not an English reader, who can grin for the thousandth time over Mr. Dickens' pawnbrokers and chapmen, not also grin over this very effective picture of that too familiar character the Mussulman 'bora'?

> Randolph was delighted with the China bazaar. It was something that any European could appreciate: a narrow street of little shops, stuffed full of beautiful merchandise—lamps, silks, jewels, watches, China and ivory ornaments, besides wares of a less decorative kind. When the coach entered the narrow bazaar, it was immediately surrounded by clamorous merchants, in their white dresses, eager to cheat.
>
> "Oh, you istep here; all gentlemans buy from me; I honest man."
>
> "Oh, yes, he very goot man!"
>
> "Oh, no; he him recommend, he his partner; dat not honest man; what you want I have."
>
> They alighted into one shop to buy some cloth; the wily merchant placed chairs for them, and gave them each a cigar, calculating they could not go out without buying something. He himself squatted on a mat, and ordered his shop people to bring the different goods. Here it may be necessary to explain, that there is no fixed price in the East, where every thing is a game of skill between the buyer and the seller, at which our honest countrymen are generally prodigious losers. To buy any thing in the first shop one enters, is either a sign that he is a freshman, or that he is a marvellously sharp one, and knows the price very exactly. The shopkeeper has what he calls an asking price, and a real price, or rather cost, as the word may be more properly translated.
>
> "What is the price of this piece of cloth?"
>
> "Oh, dat four rupees de yard; dat berry cheep."
>
> "You rogue! do you think I'll give you that for it?"
>
> "Gentlemen know price; what give?"
>
> They stuttered out what might be about double the real value. The baboo showed great reluctance: "Dat I not give; I lose. Buy dat from you at so much". On their rising however, to go away, he relaxed and offered to give it them at a rupee and a half, and then came down to three annas above the offered price of one rupee.
>
> "On sit down, take chair; I ishow you something, I like isee gentlemen in ishop. Because dat I give you cheep, I lose."
>
> "Yes, we are civilians;" said Mr. White, allowing the words to glide from his mouth as if in soliloquy.
>
> "Oh, yes, I know it" said the oily rogue, making a salaam which almost brought his turban to the floor He then showed them a numbr of rich goods—cashmeres, native silks, muslins, and European cloth of all kinds; and they departed, having bought a number of articles at double the price, and half puggries at twice the money that any native would pay for a whole one.
>
> "Oh, you made one iscrew bargain," cried the scoundrel after them.

This is certainly an amusing and life-like scene A novel whose lighter scenes and sketches should be as successful as this one, and which had at the same time a well selected plot, involving some of the higher interests which belong to English life, would probably meet with considerable success. The scenes of Randolph Methyl are laid in the times of the Great Mutiny the author having also written a History of the siege of Delhi, a vigorous and interesting book for general readers, though rather confused in its estimate of the causes of the mutiny, and not always too abundantly clear in its account of the progress of the siege. We shall not do the author the injustice to tell his plot to the reader before hand. He keeps pretty closely among the English whom he knows and does not meddle with native princes and Rajahs whom he does not know. Fortunately for his novel the mutinies of 1857 have an intense and unique historic interest of their own. There is too much barbaric pearl and gold in purely native history. The lights and shadows are too broad and massive for the nineteenth century; so that even Captain Taylor has failed to interest the general English reader in the magnificence of Beejapoor, and the chequered romantic history of Sivaji. Without the great mutinies the author of Randolph Methyl would possibly have been reduced to some uninteresting border campaign, the trifling domestic life of a military station, or the idle talk of a mess-room. He sketches with great spirit the vague feeling of uncertainty, the shadow of coming evil which darkened so many an Indian station in the spring of 1857. His group of characters is sketched in with a firm hand. An atmosphere of station life closes round the reader as he proceeds with the story. Mrs. Morris the heroine or ex-heroine of the story is a character which, we suppose, might be discovered any season in Bombay, or Poona, or on the breezy heights of Matheran. Major Campbell the sepoy officer of the old school, with his unbounded faith in his men, and strong feeling about caste, is a character one might still perhaps discover at Bath or, Cheltenham, though seldom, alas, now on an Indian parade-ground. The murder of this officer along with several others by the mutinous sepoys forms one of the most striking scenes of the book, and is we suppose a very exact picture of what really happened in many stations during that disastrous year. We shall close our notice of this novel which we can honestly recommend to public notice with an extract describing the attack on the mess-house in which Major Campbell loses his life.

> "One night towards the end of May, nine of the Officers were assembled at Mess; Randolph came in last. He had been on duty, and had his sword and his five barrelled revolver, which, in spite of Campbell's demurrings, he persisted in carrying about with him.
>
> "These boys are so fond of playing with their weapons" said Major Campbell.
>
> They were chatting gaily, when, all at once, they heard voices, and footsteps entering the compound.
>
> "What is that?" said Mansell starting up.
>
> The figure of a sepoy entered the door; his copper-coloured face almost black with excitement. All eyes were turned upon him. He presented and fired; Captain Mansell dropped down dead. Several sepoys followed, and a rattle of musketry came through the windows. Two or three of the small party fell; Randolph drew his revolver, and fired four barrels. Three of the sepoys rolled on the floor; one gentleman grappled with another of them, and plunged a table knife in his breast. The rest shrank back through the doors. "Kill that chamar, kill that chamar," cried some one in Hindustani; and half a dozen bullets struck the wall behind the place where Randolph was standing, one of them grazing his head.
>
> "Throw down the lights," cried Major Campbell.
>
> In an instant the room was made dark.
>
> Only two of the surviving Officers were armed, besides Randolph, and one of those was mortally wounded. He reeled to a chair, giving his sword to Campbell.
>
> "Let us try and break out" cried the Major.
>
> He opened a back door, by which the servants brought in and took out the dishes; it led to the back of the compound.
>
> This was a narrow space shut in by the kitchen, and two or three huts, and a mud wall. The sun had long set; but the moon was shining brightly. There were three or four sepoys waiting at the door; they recognised the Major as he stepped out. There was blood upon his white jacket. "Kill them all, but let Major Campbell Sahib go" cried one sepoy. There was a man standing to the right, in native costume, most likely a sowar. He held a pistol within a foot of the Major's head, and fired. The Major fell to the ground, without a groan. The man sprang back; but with one single bound Randolph was upon him and struck him deep in the neck with his sword. Two or three sepoys, who were behind the murderer, turned and ran away to the front of the house. Randolph bent over the body of his friend; he was lying on his back, the moonshine resting calmly on that noble face. There was a dark spot above his eye; Randolph put his finger upon it, and finger entered the soft warm brain. "He is dead," said the sepoy who had first spoken. "Fly away: it is not good to die. What remedy is there for death? The other men will come back, when they have loaded. Fly! Fly!" said he seizing Randolph by by the shoulder. "If I fly, O my friend," said Randolph, addressing the lifeless form of the Major: "if I fly, it is to have a chance of avenging you."
>
> He looked at the body of the man he had cut down; blood was pouring from the severed arteries of the neck.
>
> With one bound he was over the mud wall; several shots were fired at him. When he looked round, he saw only one figure, ten yards behind. He stopped, and let him approach; it was the same soldier who had bent with him over Major Campbell's body. "Young sahib," said he, where are you going? "I am going to try and save the mem sahibs," replied Randolph.
>
> "Do not go there," cried the sepoy; "the regiment has mutinied, and they are plundering the houses every where, Look, they have set some of them on fire,"
>
> In his agitation he had not noticed that from three separate places a red stream of light was issuing into the sky; and the air full of shouts and discordant cries.
>
> "Fly!—Fly to your own house," said the man. "Mount your horse and escape—it is too late to save anybody now. Those who will escape from the cantonment have already fled."
>
> Randolph hesitated a moment; and after an agonising attempt to realize calmly the painful necessities of his position, yielded to the instinct of self-preservation, and ran swiftly to Major Campbell's bungalow, which, as we have already said, was more than a mile off. He reached it in a few minutes, passing many people on the way, some of whom cried after him, but none attempted to stop him. The compound was dark and silent, and the gate shut; but, with his sword in his hand, he leapt over the wall.
>
> "Is any one here?" cried he.
>
> There was a dead silence; He went up to several of the doors of the servant's houses, but they were closed. He hastily turned to the house. His room door was open, he went in; some one stood upon the threshold.
>
> "Who are you?" cried he.
>
> "Your honour's bearer."
>
> "Where are the other servants?"
>
> "They have shut themselves up in their houses through fear; some have run away. I collected your money" —— showing a tied up handkerchief to prevent its being stolen. "You must fly sahib: the men of blood are near. Where is the bara Sahib?"
>
> "His own Sepoy shave killed him."
>
> The bearer gave a look of mingled horror and alarm but the expression of a Hindustani face is read with difficulty by a European.
>
> "You wish to go to the Sepoys?" said Randolph. "I will go with my own sahib," replied the bearer, "with whom else?"
>
> "How can I believe in you?"
>
> "Would I desert my own sahib whose salt I have eaten?"——a word of great shame. "But rouse up Sahib"—for Randolph had sunk on a chair, exhausted with his headlong race, and confused by conflicting emotions; "the sepoys will soon be here. You must escape."
>
> "Get my horse ready; "said Randolph" and are you willing to go with me?"
>
> "I will go with your honour," answered Manurat without hesitation.

The hero, we need not say, escapes, but we shall not pursue his adventures further. The novel and the history alike reflect great credit on the industry and talent of their military author. We have read both the one and the other with unaffected interest, and in the name of the Indian public, who are ordinarily supposed to be ungrateful and indifferent to all benefits but increase of pay and allowances, we return the author our best thanks.

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*Randolph Methyl, a story of Anglo-Indian life, by the author of the History of the siege of Delhi.
The History of the siege of Delhi, by an Indian Officer.

THE *Poona Observer* says it is "a great public advantage that Government should have leased to a company of merchants the ground required for a large inclosure of the shore near Back Bay. One of the Bombay papers (the *Gazette)* is angry that this concession was made privately, and says that the ground ought to have been sold by public auction. Such an auction would have been a mere formality, for, as the other side justly argues, the ground is useless to any one who has not a capital of some five millions sterling to make it fit for building purposes; but we so far agree with the *Gazette* as to think that the formality had better have been complied with, and that in doing so government would have kept more nearly to the law, and made the grant itself more secure from being revoked by Her Majesty (who does not seem to be at all afraid of the Bombay government) on the ground of its illegality."

The case we have made out against the Back Bay job must be very clear indeed for the *Poona Observer* to express even a qualified approval of anything we have said. It is a mistake, we believe, to suppose that there would be no competition if the foreshore of Back Bay were put up to auction. Is it not the fact that so far back as the month of August, 1863, offers were made to Government by other parties than Mr. Scott and his friends to send in tenders for the reclamation of portions of Back Bay, and that no notice whatever was taken of those offers?

THE *Friend of India* learns that the installation of the Rajah of Jeypore has been indefinitely postponed, and that His Highness is to be married on the 4th proximo to the niece of the Rajah of Jhoudpore, after which the latter prince will go to Rewah to be also married. By this time he must be moderately proficient in the ceremony for he has already more than twenty wives.

THE same journal states that the fraud on the Oriental Bank in China was committed by the substitution of copper cash for Sycee silver, and its losses are amply covered by property which it seized, and by two wealthy Chinese securities. The amount stolen was not 180,000 Taels but 125,000.

ON the question of the disarming of the Sepoys in the Punjab in 1857, the same journal writes; —The *Calcutta Review*, and an up-country paper, have reopened the old question concerning the disbanding of the Sepoys in '57. As much discussion has frequently been raised on this subject we lay before our readers the real facts, which we can assure them are authenticated by one who was present when the Sepoys were disarmed, and who was an actor in the busy scene of that eventful time. On the first receipt of the news of the mutiny from Delhi by telegraph, a small Council of War, consisting of Colonel Ommaney, Chief Engineer, Major McPherson, Military Secretary, and Major Richard Lawrence met to discuss the threatening position of affairs. The proposal to disarm the native troops originated with Major Lawrence, and the three officers whose names we have given had a long conversation over the question. They afterwards proceeded to the residence of Sir Robert Montgomery, who was then Judicial Commissioner and ex-officio chief Civil officer at Lahore, Sir John Lawrenc being temporarily absent at Rawul Pindee. Sir Robert Montgomery approved of the proposition to a certain extent, and at once drove over to the cantonments at Meean Meer and advised the Brigadier Commanding, Colonel Corbett, to take away the percussion caps and cartridges from the Native troops. The Brigadier at first demurred, naturally considering the odium he might have to encounter, and the responsibilities which unquestionably attached to such an important step. The several commandants whom he consulted shared his reluctance, but later in the day, when the very gloomy news from Delhi became known at Lahore, he determined to do *more* than he had been asked, and to disarm the forces *entirely*. The order was secretly made known to those whose duty it was to carry it out, and that it was [illegible] the following morning is matter of history. It is quite erroneous to suppose that Sir John Lawrence disapproved of this decisive measure. So far from this being the case, he expressed his most cordial and thorough approbation of it as soon as the tidings reached him, and the report to the contrary does not rest on a particle of foundation. We hope this statement, for which we have unquestionable authority, will set the question at rest for ever.

THE *Madras Athenæum* is given to understand that a most urgent appeal has been laid before Government by His Excellency Sir Hope Grant, for the substitution of coir mattresses in lieu of the scanty carpet now in use, which scarcely renders tolerable the hard Planks of the trestle cot on which the soldier now lies. "In a cold climate like that of Bangalore or Wellington, some sort of mattress appears indispensable, as affording to the soldier necessary warmth during sleep; and as His Excellency's application is backed up by the concurring testimony of Medical Authority, we feel sure that the Government will give their sanction to his proposal. In connection with this proposition is one for the substitution of blankets for the Cotton counterpanes now used, which latter are pronounced defective, inasmuch as they absorb perspiration which cannot be washed out with facility, and after a lengthened use must necessarily become offensive to the smell, and thereby add to the insalubrity of the Barracks. We have reason to believe that these suggestions by the Commander-in-Chief will be readily accepted, and in fact have already heard that, on the arrival of Her Majesty's 76th Regiment in our roads, orders were sent off by the Quarter Master General's Department, to land the whole of the Blankets brought by the Troops, whereas by the Charter party these, as well as the Hammocks, were to be delivered back into Store on the return of the vessel to England."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

11TH FEBRUARY.

Government Paper, Four per cent, six Rupees and half to three quarters discount.

Five per Cent. four rupees and half to three quarters premium.

Five-and-half per Cent, eleven Rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings one pence and three-eighths to seven-sixteenths.

Freight to London, dead weight, forty-seven and six pence to fifty shillings.

Jute, seventy-five to seventy-seven shillings and six pence.

Seeds, sixty-five to seventy shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inch, nine rupees fourteen annas to ten rupees four annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees seven annas to eight annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, twelve annas and three pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, more demand.

Market for Twist, moderate enquiry.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

KURRACHEE, 6TH FEBRUARY.

WE have had among us Sir Mordaunt Wells, who has lately retired from the bench of the High Court of Calcutta. He arrived here on Thursday the 28th ultimo, and left for Bombay by the steamer *Comorin* this morning. Sir Mordaunt's object in travelling seems to be to acquire a personal knowledge of the whole of India. He has travelled through Madras, Bengal, Cashmere, Punjab, and Sind. From Bombay, I hear, he contemplates going to the Deccan, thence to Nagpore, and go down through the cotton districts to Bombay *via* Nassick. Then he will go by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to Guzerat, Kathiawar, &c., and after seeing something of the Concan, he will leave for England from Bombay. He visited the Hydrabad English School, the Kurrachee English School and the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, as also other public institutions. Sir Mordaunt has been visited here by the leading members of society, both European and native. From accounts reported of his interviews, he seems to be a devoted friend of India and her people, whom he appears to regard with much affection. He admits that his efforts to suppress perjury and forgery had brought him into obloquy with the Natives of India, but it was because they had not understood his motives. His policy had been to treat the people of India with the utmost kindness, but at the same time with great firmness, and the inhabitants of Calcutta and Bengal generally had come round before he left Calcutta which was manifest from the address he received on the occasion of his retiring from the Bench. The address, it is said, represents one-fourth of the wealth and one-eighth of the population of Bengal. Other addresses have been subsequently forwarded to His Lordship. He received one in Kurrachee from a remote part of Bengal signed by Rajahs, Zemindars and other higher classes of the community. He wishes the natives to take an effective part in the administration of their country, and cherishes the hope that a time will come when they will govern it, though he may not live to see it. Until such time he wishes them to be associated as much as possible with the Government. He said, it depends entirely on them to qualify themselves for governing their own country, and they may be sure that there is not an ambition to which they may aspire that will not be gratified. He is entirely opposed to proselytism. He ardently wishes the Mahomedans, Hindoos and Parsees to work out their own moral regeneration and social elevation, and he expects every educated native of India to consecrate his life on this altar. Sir Mordaunt hates all race distinctions. He seems to be grieved at the hostile attitude assumed towards him by some of the Bombay press, both English and Vernacular. His object in travelling throughout the whole of India is also to escape any imputation being cast upon him that he does not know India personally. After he arrives in England he intends to get, if possible, into Parliament, and there espouse the cause of the people of India. He was asked by a native gentleman whether he would favor the Native community by meeting them at a public hall. He declined doing so, and stated that he would address them from England through the medium of the press. There can be no doubt that Sir Mordaunt has not been properly understood, and I have reason to believe that as far as these professions go that he is quite sincere in them. The *Times of India* will of course speak against him, even if he understands Sir Mordaunt correctly, simply from the fact that he is no friend to the cause of Missions though he is by no means an enemy of the Missionaries. I write this that the talented and well-meaning writers in the *Indu Prakash* and the *Rast Goftar* may feel an inclination to visit Sir Mordaunt and ascertain for themselves whether he is or is not what I have represented to him to be. Indeed, one great proof of Sir Mordaunt's sincerity is to be found in the fact that he does not stand well with a great portion of his own people on account of his frankness in speaking against all race distinctions, and the general practice prevalent among them of looking upon all natives indiscriminately as a set of liars and scoundrels, as also of professing his desire to see native gentlemen associated in the affairs of government. I sincerely hope that the educated Native gentlemen of Bombay, and all other parts of our own dear Presidency, to which Sir Mordaunt Wells may go, will make it a point to pay him a visit.

Mr. Maxwell Melvill, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner in Sind, appears likely to be appointed Judge of Tanna. His transfer from Sind will be a great loss to the Province. He is the support and the stay of the whole of the Judicial Administration of this Province. Nature has endowed him with brilliant talents and his heart with comprehensive philanthropy. Messrs. Melvill and Middleton have very few compeers and no superior in the service. It was a fortunate thing for Sind that its destiny gave her a Melvill for her highest Court of Appeal, and the discerning faculty of a Melvill and a Middleton for the most important of her Judgeships.

Rupees three thousand and five hundred have already been paid into the Bank on account of donation to the Kurrachee Literary and Mercantile Association. Mr. Moore, the Assistant Commissioner in Sind, it is said, has kindly written to the Collector of Kurrachee to put the Association in possession of the Freight Agent's Bungalow on payment of the sum already collected. The Bungalow has been purchased by the Association for Rupees six thousand and five hundred. The remaining sum will be paid up by instalments. May the endeavours of Young India to elevate their country prosper abundantly.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASSAYE."

THE *Assaye*, formerly a steam frigate in the Indian Navy, but since sold to Mr. de Busche, who is now in Bombay, arrived yesterday with the remaining portion of the Persian Gulf Cable. She has on board 368 miles of the main part which is intended to be laid between Bussora and Bushire. Mr. J. E. Wood has had charge of it on the voyage on the part of Messrs. Bright and Clark, the engineers for the submarine part of the Anglo Indian Telegraph. She left London on the 23rd of September, and has therefore, made a rather long passage. Fears were entertained here that some disaster had befallen her owing to the enormous weight stowed at the bottom of the vessel, and probably no vessel ever experienced more viscissitudes on a voyage than this fine vessel.

She left London on the 23rd of Sept., as stated above, and her first and most serious mishap occurred in the English Channel, where she was totally dismasted, and obliged to put into Plymouth, to refit. A fresh start was made on the 17th of Oct., and all went well until the 10th of Nov., when a squall came on suddenly. The ship gave a heavy lurch, and rolled out her main topmast, fore topgallant yard, and mizen topgallant mast. The wreck in coming down split the sails in all directions. On the 26th a brisk gale was encountered, which had the effect of bringing down the mizen top gallant mast, and smashing the starboard quarter boat. On the 19th of Nov. the *Shaw Allum*, from Marseilles to Calcutta, was spoken; shortly afterwards a severe squall struck the ship, which carried away the fore top-mast; fore, main, and mizen top-gallant masts; lower trussle trees: smashing the fore top-mast cross trees. The wreck in coming down again committed great havoc among the sails. On the 19th Dec., in lat. 39-48 S., long. 30-57 E., a brisk gale was experienced, and the cross jack yard sprung in three places. In lat. 20-16 S., and long., 65-45 E., more bad weather was fallen in with. Heavy squalls of wind and rain carried way the jib boom and flying boom, besides doing other damage. On the 14th of Jan. the foresail and mainsail were blown to ribbands, and the jib boon carried way. Eight studding sail booms were lost on the way, immense quantities of water were shipped, and the voyage altogether was about as disagreeable as it could possibly be. Not an accident occurred to life or limb; the ship arrived in harbour in splendid condition; and, apart from the wretched stowage and consequent rolling of the vessel, the *Assaye* may be said to have done very well indeed.

The ship *Frenchman*, from Liverpool to Bombay, was spoken on the 14th of Jan., with her fore topmaat gone. Out 88 days.

PUBLIC MEETING TO CONGRATULATE THE QUEEN ON THE BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A MEETING was convened by the Sheriff of Bombay yesterday evening in the Town Hall for the purpose of noting a congratulatory address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the auspicious occasion of the birth of a Royal Prince to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, this meeting was convened at the requisition of numerous members of the leading European and Native gentleman of Bombay; it evidently, however, was not so heartily responded to as what was anticipated, as only about two hundred, or at the most two hundred and fifty gentlemen both European and Native, were present on the occasion. Amongst whom His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, Brigadier Tapp, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Honorable Juggonath Sunkersett, Mr David Sassoon and Mr, Venayekrow Juggonauthjee were the most prominent.

On the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Bartle Fere, the Sheriff, Doctor Birdwood, read the requisition which induced him to convene the meeting, and requested that a chairman should be elected, when it was proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart; and seconded by David Sasoon, Esq., That His Excellency the Governor be requested to take the chair.

His Excellency after bowing to the audience said, the present was one of those occasions in which he was glad to meet the community no matter what their class or denominations were, as it was an occasion in which there was hardly room for any diversity of opinion; and he looked upon the present meeting as one that tended to evince the loyalty of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Bombay to the British throne; and therefore had not the slightest objections to meet those subjects on the present occasion, and for those reasons he would occupy the chair as requested. The desire to occupy the chair His Excellency continued, he most cheerfully complied, and would leave it to the gentlemen themselves to propose the resolutions they indended that evening. But, His Excellency went on to say, before the proceedings of the evening were commenced upon he would read a letter from his respected fellow townsman, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, whose absence from amonst amongst them he much regretted.

The following letter was then read by His Excellency in a clear audible voice:—

My dear Sir Bartle,— It would have afforded me much pleasure to have been present to-day at the public meeting at the Town Hall over which you are to preside; but regret that I shall not be able to do so in consequence of indisposition. There can be but one sentiment in respect to the object of this meeting, and I would have been glad, had my health permitted it, to have taken part in this expression of loyalty on the part of the citizens of Bombay.

After His Excellency had taken his seat, the Honorable Juggonauth Sunkersett came forward with the address in his band very tastefully endowed on vellum. The Honorable Gentleman said, that it was only at that moment the address had been put into his hands, and he should have much liked if he had been relieved by some one of the task of reading it over to the Meeting; but as such was not to be done he had no hesitation in complying with the request.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MADAM,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects whose names are subscribed hereto being inhabitants of Western India under the presidency of Bombay, men of divers races, customs and languages, but in fervent attachment to your Majesty's throne and person, one people, humbly approach your Majesty with our loyal and hearty congratulations on the auspicious birth of a son to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

We rejoice in common with the many millions of our fellow subjects, as well in the British Islands as in the colonies and dependencies of the Empire throughout the world, that it has pleased Almighty God so signally to bless your royal house.

We thankfully but humbly take this princely birth for a sign, that in future ages under God's favour, there shall not be wanting of your Majesty's illustrious lineage sovereigns to rule over our children's children in that spirit of justice and mercy, of peace, order and benevolence, of respect for the laws of the realm and for the rights and liberties of the humblest which continually manifested by your most gracious Majesty since your happy accession to the throne has contro'led the love and obedience of your people and the admiration and wonder of the world. We are, Madam, with the profoundest respect your Majesty's most devoted subjects and servants.

Bombay 12th February 1864.

Several cheers were made at the conclusion of the reading of the address, and after the confusion had subsided and silence obtained, it was

Proposed by the Hon'ble Jugunnauth Sunkersett, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Scott,—"That the following be adopted as the address of the inhabitants of Bombay to Her Most Gracious Majesty."

Carried by general acclamation and holding up of hands.

Proposed by Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq.,—"That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in presiding on this occasion."

Proposed by Brigadier Tapp, seconded by Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.,—"That thanks are to the Sheriff for having convened this meeting."

His Excellency then rose and after cordially shaking hands with several European and native gentlemen retired. The address was then signed by almost all present, and the audience dispersed.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Right Honorable Sir JOHN LAWRENCE Bart,
G.C.B., K.S.I. &c. &c. &c.
Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.
The respectful Memorial of the Bombay Association.

SHOWETH,—That your memorialists beg respectfully to submit for the serious and favorable consideration of your Excellency in Council, the following representation in regard to the question of the introduction of gold currency into India.

2. That the existing silver curreucy is no longer adequate for the wants of India and that commerce begins to be seriously crippled by its inefficiency.

3. That from time immemorial, until some years ago, India possessed an extensive gold currency.

4. That the superior convenience of this circulating medium was well understood by the natives of this country.

5. That the measures adopted by the British Government for the regulation of the money of India had the effect of gradually suppressing a gold and extending a silver currency, and that finally in 1835 an Act was passed declaring gold no longer a legal tender.

6. That these stringent regulations have virtually extinguished a gold currency in India, but have by no means extinguished its popularity.

7. That the few gold coins remaining in circulation are greatly prized and command a considerable premium in the market.

8. That rude attempts are made by some of the natives of India to remedy the defects of the present inconvenient silver currency, by circulating gold bars authenticated by the stamp of Bombay Banks.

9. That, when the present currency was introduced into India, silver was much more abundant than gold, and, on this account, was probably adopted.

10. That large quantites of gold have now been discovered in adjacent countries, and that this metal being now greatly more abundant than silver, the same reason which originally led to the introduction of silver now should suggest the expediency of the introduction of gold.

11. That India annually imports and absorbs more silver than the whole world annually produces; and that this excessive drain must inevitably lead to serious embarrassment both to India and to the rest of the world.

12. That India annually loses a large sum by being virtually forced to purchase silver brought from distant countries and weighted with heavy charges.

13. That gold might be imported much more conveniently and cheaply from Australia, and not only save expense to the country, but promote the general interest of India.

14. That direct trade with Australia is prohibited by the present exclusive silver standard and currency, and the expansion of the commerce of India thus seriously impeded.

15. That India cannot resell silver reaching her so burdened by charges without loss, and is, therefore, obliged to absorb it.

16. That India might obtain gold at a rate which would enable her profitably to distribute it, and that its introduction, therefore, would not only check absorption, but add materially to the reproductive wealth of the country.

17. That a silver currency convenient for the people of India a quarter of a century ago, when trade was limited, and payments, in the main, extremely small, is very inconvenient now that wealth is largely diffused throughout the country, and the operations of commerce have become so enormous.

18. That the transport of this bulky and cumbersome currency entails constant and useless expense upon the country and its consequent sluggish circulation is a serious impediment to trade.

19. That India is not yet prepared for a paper currency and that the Currency Act of 1861 does not provide any remedy for the defects of the monetary system which the late Right Hon'ble Mr. Wilson admitted "called loudly for amendment."

20. That currency notes do not circulate in the interior, and even in large towns in the Mofussil only rank as Hoondies, and cannot be cashed except under heavy discount.

21. That the insufficiency of the existing currency has already caused severe financial embarassment, and threatens the commerce of India with periodical and fatal viscissitudes.

22. That reform is, therefore, very urgently required, and cannot be delayed without endangering national interest.

23. That your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray your Excellency in Council to take this question into immediate consideration, and to restore a gold currency, which the altered circumstances of the world recommend, and which your memorialists believe would be most popularly received in India both from ancient associations and present convenience.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATTJEE,
Secretary Bombay Association.
Bombay, 8th Febbruary 1864.

BOMBAY.

ANOTHER new grain Company is about to be started in Bombay by some of our weathly native merchants.

THE fountain which is to be erected in the Victoria Museum and Gardens at the expense of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, will be named the "Frere Fountain."

THE services of Major W. Scott, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT K. J. L. MACKENZIE, Royal Artillery (Madras), Assistant Commissioner, East Berar, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

MR. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Chief Inspector of Cotton, has, we learn, applied to Government for an office establishment of Rs. 300. The office will shortly be located in the Town Hall.

THE oral examination of the candidates for the office of Vakil will take place this day in the Town Hall, before Messrs. West, Dhirujlall Mathuradas, Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narrayen Mandlik and Trimulrao.

THE CASE OF THE SATTARA VAKILS—This case was heard on Thursday last in the appellate branch of the High Court, when the Judges, after hearing the petitioners Vakil Mr. Pandoorung, rejected their petition.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.—This address now lies on the table at the Town Hall for the signature of all those who desire to attach it thereto preparatory to its being sent to England.

THE *Star of India*, Captain Morris, embarked her troops at Kurrachee on the 10th instant, and sailed next day for London.

THE C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer, the *United Service*, arrived in harbour from China last night. Her dates are to the 19th ultimo, but she brings no news beyond that already received by the *China*.

THE following Passengers arrived yesterday per British Ship *Assaye*, from London:—

Mr. J. Woods; Mr. A. G. D. Ward; Mr. and Mrs Needham; Mr. B. Pell; Mr. J. P. Hardkins; Mr. J., Mertan; Mr. A. Betts; Mr. C. F. Goodbun; Mr. C. Montagu; Mr. H. Rawle; Mr. G. Elton; Mr. J. Brown; Mr. J. Sharman; Mr. W. Rivers; Mr. G. Hall; Mr. W. Long.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, Captain Collet, to Aden and Suez on the 14th instant:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Murray; Mr. Sladen, and two children; Mrs. D'Oyly and 3 children; Mrs. Cape; Lieutenant Sehony; Mr. W. L. Nicholson; Mr. James; Mrs. Boyce, and infant; Mr. G. D., Shepherd, Mr. Tate, and Mr. Lewis.

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Baillie, and infant; Mr. W. Butt; Mrs. Pigott and child; Lieutenant Humfery; Mr. Milbanke; Lieutenant Hesketh; and Mrs. Smith.

For Suez.—Revd. R. Kaazlecter.

THE following is a list of Passengers proceeding by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Penang*, Captain Blackmore, to Malabar Coast, this day:—

For Calicut.—Mr. Ballard, lady and two infants; Dr. Macpherson.
For Colombo.—Mr. Myers.
For Beypore.—Colonel Seymour, C. B.
For Mangalore.—Mr. R. Watkins.
For Cochin.—Mr. Bannerman.
For Cannanore.—Mr. Ashton.
For Calcutta.—Mrs. Rustomjee Moogassett and infant.

THE following passengers proceed by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Kurrachee*, Captain Cottier, to Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail:—

Dr. Watt; Lord Mark Kerr; Mr. Ardaseer Manockjee; Mr. Heerjiram Juram; Ensign Calland; Ensign Aldridge; Ensign Barton; Ensign A. Beckett; and Ensign Crosbie.

THE *Bombay Saturday Review* of this day will contain leading articles on "High Prices," "Wordsworth and Stanley;" "The Justices and the Commissioners;" "Wire Pullers," and a Review of the "Ingoldsby Legends;" "The Week;" special Commercial Review of the Markets, Freights, Bank of Bombay, &c.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General Intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-writen Market and Freight Reports The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Markets.

IN consequence of the retirement of Mr. D. B. Hodge, the following changes have taken place in the office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General:—Mr. R. Clugston to succeed Mr. Hodge as 2nd Assistant, and Mr. Juggonath Narayen, late a Student in the Elphinstone College, and some time the Head Clerk in the Inam and Revenue Commissioner's office, has been appointed as 3rd Assistant to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

DIET MONEY TO PRISONERS IN THE CHOWKIES.—Whilst there is a lament all over the island about the famine prices of every edible commodity, and the sufferings of the poor from inability to meet these prices, the sufferings of the prisoners confined temporarily in the police chowkies seem to be altogether forgotten, as they are left to provide themselves with food the best way they can on five pice per diem;—an amount of diet money that was deemed sufficient when food was as cheap in proportion to its present dearnes.

MESSRS. BODDY AND LEE.—These individuals, late Marshal and First Assistant of the House of Correction, are about to be arraigned at the bar of the Mazagon Police office on charges of fraud and embezzlement of public monies and stores. The opinion of the government solicitor on this case, to whom the matter was referred, has not, it is believed, yet been furnished; nevertheless, the alleged culprits are to be placed at the bar in anticipation of that functionary's opinion being, that a criminal prosecution could be entered against them.

BOMBAY MAGISTRACY.—Previous to the year 1845 there were only two Magistrates in Bombay; but in that year an additional Magistrate was temporarily appointed in consequence of the increase of crime and detection by the police of the offenders, and as the increase had progressed to six thousand cases and nine thousand prisoners in the year 1848, the third temporary magistrate was confirmed in his appointment, Since then the Bombay Police offices have been presided over by only three Magistrates, although since 1848 the cases have increased to eighteen thousand, and about twenty seven thousand prisoners have been apprehended and brough to trial. An amount of work which it is utter y impossible the three Magistrates can perform efficiently.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

FROM the *Ceylon Times* we learn that the Railway is progressing. The first locomotive Engine has reached Colombo, and greatly did it "astonish the natives." The huge machine was drawn to the terminus by three Elephants and safely deposited there, under the careful management of the Railway Engineers. The Coffee crops of 1863 have mostly all been sent down; the dry weather keeping the roads in excellent order. We have more complaints than in other years of the damage done by the high winds, which in very many estates hitherto not reckoned windy, has almost stripped the trees of their foliage. Labour has been sufficient for most estates, nor are any serious apprehensions entertained about it for the next crop.

◆

MR. BLACK'S FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.—On Thursday evening Mr. J. B. Black gave his last "At Home" in Bombay, and we can confidently assert that there are few who have visited Bombay who have more satisfactorily fulfilled their opening promises than he. The number of entertainments he has given we are not prepared to say from memory, but every one was different from the others, and songs of all nations grave or gay, sentimental or patriotic have followed in such succession as fairly to astonish his hearers. He appears to be a peripatetic encyclopadia of song,—whilst the thread of remarks and anecdotes by which he strings his musical effusions seems to be absolutely endless. On Thursday, the Entertainment consisted of a melange of the choicest songs already given in all his previous "Evenings,"—supplemented by numerous others that had been especially asked for. Thus in the course of the evening no less than twenty-five songs were given, and it appeared to us that Mr. Black was in better voice at the end than at the beginning. Those who heard Farewell! but whenever you welcome the hour, which Mr. Black borrowed from Tom Moore to express his own emotions on leaving Bombay, and the friends he has made here, will not easily forget it. Few even of those unacquainted with Mr Black, personally, could help feeling the intensity of feeling with which he say the words—

Too blest if it tell me, that, mid the gay cheer,
Some kind voice had murmured—"I wish he were here."

But the climax of all was the finale. Mr. Black asked his audience to join him in the Chorus of Auld Langsyne—"when they responded by standing up and joining with voice, heart and hand in the dear old refrain; and when all was done they gave cheers loud, and long, and late as it was, seemed loath to depart. In bidding Mr. Black, God-speed, we cannot but say, that we have never seen one individual who, without any accessories or one atom of claptrap, is able so well and so satisfactorily to compel the attention of a large auditory for so long a period, exerting his extraordinary powers to promote patriotism, loyalty and every other virtue, and combining literally instruction with amusement of the raciest character. Mr. Phillips must not be forgotten in this our final notice, he has ably seconded Mr. Black's vocal efforts by his admirable accompaniments, and done well all he had to do. To both, then, we say, (in Mr. Black's own last words on Thursday evening) we wish you a last but a very cordial farewell!

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)—*12th February.*

THE NASSICK MEAT MARKET CONSPIRACY CASE.

Keer vs. *J. Higgins.*

Mr. Leathes for the prosecution and Mr. Lynch for the defence.

The case for the prosecution having terminated on the last day's investigation, that for the defence was entered upon yesterday,—Mr. Lynch preparatory to calling the witnesses for the defence addressed the Court to the effect that it would be in his Worship's recollection that the general charge against the defendant was for abetment of a conspiracy, and that the specific charge which the prosecutor had brought sought to establish that on the morning of the 24th October last: the defendant wilfully exhibited the head of a diseased grey bullock for that of the head of a good white one belonging to the prosecutor and slaughtered on the previous evening. The charge he submitted had totally failed, and animadverted upon the evidence for the prosecution, and with reference to the animus of the manager of the market, the witness Macdermott gainst the defendant for having been convicted and fined for an assault upon the defendant being so clear, that he thought he would not be acting improperly in asking his Worship to dismiss the charge as being a most unfounded one. That it was not for the defendant to judge whether he was to stop the sale of the meat or not, he simply did his duty, and the charge against him was a monstrous one supported as it was by the testimony that was produced.

The first witness for the defence was Ishmael Ibraim, who said in his examination in chief, that he was a market peon, and recollected two bullocks of the prosecutor being brought to the market on the 23rd October last; one was a cow, the other a bullock, color of the latter was white, and had some sort of disease about the throat; but the meat of that bullock when slaughtered, was good. He pointed out the ulcer on that bullock to the defendant, who desired him to notice the animal particularly when slaughtered, which he did, and found the ulcer on the throat soft on one side and hard on the other, and when cut open after it had been separated from the body a quantity of matter escaped from it. This head he retained, and showed it to the defendant and Mr. Watson on the following morning, when Mr. Watson desired the defendant to take that head to Major Curtis, which the defendant did, and returned back with the head of a white bullock. His instructions were, with reference to the presecutor's cattle, to permit them to be slaughtered as they came to the meat market, but to inspect them and report upon them. He accompanied the defendant to the Nassick meat market after the defendant returned from Major Curtis, and by his directions he stationed himself at that market in order to ascertain what quantity of the meat of that bullock was sold, and by whom purchased. Mr. Macdermott, the manager of that market, was then present there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leathes He was in the service of the defendant. The color of one of the cattle brought on the occasion alluded to was white, and the other white spotted with black. He examined those cattle on the evening in question at the slaughter house, some men of the prosecutor were there likewise, and had the same opportunity of examining the cattle as he had. He did report to the defendant on the following morning that the meat of the diseased bullock was good.

Re-examined.—He was a government servant.

Chand Cassum said that he was a police Ramoosey and did duty at the meat market. He recollected some of the prosecutor's people bringing a white bullock on the 23rd October last to be slaughtered, that bullock had some disease on the throat, and he was present when that animal was slaughtered, and the tumour cut open, from which a quantity of matter escaped. The defendant was present there. On the following morning he saw the head of that bullock which was shown in his presence, the defendant and Mr. Watson by Ishmael Ibraim.

Cross-examined.—He knew that the cattle belonged to prosecutor from that gentleman's servants accompanying them to the slaughter-house, and there slaughtering them.

Mahomed Faqueek examined.—He was a butcher and recollected the 23rd October last, on which day he was in the employ of the prosecutor, and took some cattle to the slaughter house from the stables of the prosecutor. The cattle were a cow and a bullock; the latter white, and which he slaughtered and cut up, and which bullock had a tumour on the throat, and whose head he subsequently saw at the Nassick meat market brought there by the defendant. He was sure that the head brought by the defendant was the head of a white bullock, and of the one which had the tumour on the throat, which, however, had been cut open, and there was a quantity of matter in it.

Cross-examined.—He was under the person who had contracted for the prosecutor's market, both of whom were at present discharged by the prosecutor. He did not mention to any one about the tumour on the bullock's throat. On that evening he did not see either the defendant or Mr. Watson at the slaughter house. After the bullock had been slaughtered by him, he was requested by a havildar to cut open the tumour, but he declined to do so, and merely severed the head off the body and left it at the slaughter house, which head he again saw on the following morning; he was sure it was the same head from the colour.

James Watson examined.—Inspector of markets and slaughter-houses. On the 24th October last, he remembered the defendant showing him the head of a bullock which was white in colour but stained with blood. Under the jow of that bullock there was a long incision out of which matter was escaping. On seeing that, he desired the defendant to take the head to Major Curtis as he knew all about the case. Defendant returned to him and reported that Major Curtis had ordered the meat of the animal to which the deceased head had belonged should be prevented from being sold. He had received orders to supervise the prosecutor's market but not in the strict manner which the bye-laws required, and that the slaughter-house should be kept open at all hours for the prosecutor's cattle. He thought he possessed the power to condemn the prosecutor's cattle if found unfit for food; but he was to report the circumstance to Mr. Forjett or Major Curtis. The horns of the bullock in question were between four and five inches in length. He ordered that head to be buried in accordance to the orders of Major Curtis.

Cross-examined.—He did not see the meat from that bullock and hence had no means of knowing whether it was good or bad. He sent the head with the defendant to Major Curtis without having seen the meat. The head which he ordered to be buried was the one produced by the defendant. He thought it was about the 19th October last when he received orders to supervise the prosecutor's market.

James Reynel examined.—He said he was the Assistant Superintendent of the ice house in Bombay, and remembered having gone into the Nassick meat market on the morning of the 24th October last, and while there the defendant came in and said that he had orders to stop the sale of the meat from the white cow on account of it having been a diseased one. As far as he remembered, the term, white cow, was used. The orders which the defendant then gave, were given in English addressed to no one in particular, but there was only one European besides himself in the market, and who appeared to be the manager. He appeared to be an Irishman and had a cast in his eye; that person was the same who gave his testimony in Court some time back, subsequently a cooly, by orders of the defendant, brought in a basket the head of a bullock of a reddish grey, or brownish drab colour, which was evidently diseased. He saw the ears, the throat and the sides of the head which was quite sufficient to enable him to judge of the colour of the head. The manager dennied that the bulclock was diseased, when the defendant said that he could prove it by the head, when the manager replied that could not be as he himself had the head, and retired to bring it forth, but returned very shortly saying that unfortunately it had been sold.

Cross-examined.—He did not remember any thing having been said about the head having been changed; but the man in the market denied that the head brought by the defendant was the head of the animal slaughtered the previous day.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour the case was adjouned till noon this day.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

Robert Souza and George Cross, were charged, the first with stealing twelve files the property of Messr. Fletcher and Mitchell, and the second with aiding and abetting.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoners are Carpenters employed by the prosecutors. This morning after working for about a quarter of an hour, No. 2 came to the issuing clerk and said No. 1 was taking sick and was going home in consequence, the clerk said "all right," but having some suspicion sent a man to watch, No. 1, who, as soon as he reached the lines at Boree Bunder, stopped and took out the files from the leg of his trousers, the man on watch seized him, when prisoner offered him two Rs. to let him go, but was taken back where he begged for forgiveness. As there was no evidence against No. 2, he was discharged. And No. 1 was sentenced to hard labour for four months.

TAKING THE TIME.—Khuyeef Abdulla, a Seedee, was charged with having in his possession a gold watch which it was suspected he had stolen. A policeman saw the prisoner in the Chuckla take out the watch from his pocket and look at it, as though he wished to know the time, the policeman thinking it rather too expensive an ornament for a person of prisoners appearance, asked him whose it was, he said it was his own, the policeman doubted, and took the prisoner with him for the purposes of making enquiries, the result of which was that he found the Nacoda of the ship to which prisoner had belonged, who claimed the watch, the prisoner then said the Nacoda had given him the watch to wear, this the Nacoda denied and said he had missed it from the ship on board of which the prisoner had worked. The prisoner was fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo one month's hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*12th February.*

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Two Hindoos, named Mahadoo Luxamon and Gunnoo Bhickajee, were respectively placed at the bar, at the instance of Major Curtis, for furiously and negligently driving a brougham on the Malabar Hill Road. It appeared from the evidence of a policeman that he saw the prisoners on the coach box of a brougham going up the hill. Major Curtis was driving behind the brougham, and he told the peon to arrest the prisoner No. 1, Major Curtis then put his buggy across the road and stopped the brougham, and then gave the prisoners in custody. As there was no further evdence coming forward the magistrate discharged the prisoners.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Business for disposal this day.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

General Motions.

Suits for hearing on Appeal.

27 Abba Thara, Appellant *vs.* Madowjee Damjee, Respondent. (Part heard.)

109 H. W. Major, Appellant *vs.* Francis de Silva, Respondent.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOLD.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

415 Oomersey Welljee and others *vs.* Khimjee Visram. (Part heard.)

437 Ludhabhoy Nuthoo *vs.* Moorarjee Cullianjee.

444 Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla *vs.* Lallbhoy Vullabhoy.

497 Dewcoovur widow, and another *vs.* Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla.

452 Sadanund Madowjee *vs.* Bhasker Madowjee and others.

388 Purshotumdass Doolubdass *vs.* Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)—*Friday, 12th February.*

Raojee Ragowjee, trading under the name of Ragow Nathoo, vs. *Damjee Ludha.*

THIS was an action to recover damages amounting to Rs. 120-10, on account of the defendant's refusal to take delivery of 60 cwts of linseed, being a portion of 1101 cwts of linseed contracted to be sold to him.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

Mr. Barton, on behalf of the defendant.

For the defence Mr. Barton admitted the contract, and said that his client was ready to take delivery of the linseed, for which payment had been tendered. Mr. Barton, however, denied that his client had entered into any contract with Raojee Ragowjee, but with one Ragoo Nathoo.

Plaintiff on being sworn stated, that the agreement was in the name of Ragoo Nathoo his father. The business of the firm was conducted by him. He was the Manager of the firm.

His Honor. Do you bring the action in the name of your father?

Plaintiff.—My father is sick, and he generally stops at Bhewndy.

His Honor.—How do I know you are a partner?

Plaintiff.—I will prove that.

His Honor.—A Manager cannot bring an action in this Court in the name of the firm.

Plaintiff.—I will produce the partnership deed. (Deed produced.)

Mr. Barton.—It ought to bear a stamp.

His Honor remarked that the action was not brought in the names of the partners of the firm, and therefore he must non-suit the plaintiff. Plaintiff Nonsuited. Costs certified.

Bapooshaw Manickshaw, trading in Bombay by means of his Moonim Nursappa Crustnappa, vs. *the G. I. P. Railway Company.*

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 150, being the value of three bales of gunny cloth, delivered to defendants by him at Sholapoor on the 30th of May last, for the purpose of being conveyed to Bombay, but which through the negligence of the Company's servants was lost on its way.

The plaintiff, appeared in person.

Mr. Crawford represented the Company.

Nursappa Crustnappa said that he was plaintiff's Goomastah. Bapoosha is a dealer in silk and gunnies. He has a shop in Bombay. There are no partners with him. Witness sued the Company for the non-delivery of the bales of gunny cloth. Possessed a receipt. Bapoosha is at Sholapoor. The firm in Bombay is conducted in the name of Manickshaw.

The receipt was admitted by Mr. Crawford.

The Court as well as the defendants advocate put several questions to the witness as to the value of the bags, but he wholly failed to prove the same, where upon His Honour non-suited him. Plaintiff non-suited. Costs certified.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY TIME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers inform me of the exact difference of time between Greenwich and Bombay. I shall feel obliged by your reply,—and am, your's truly B.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

THE "ALABAMA."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Captain Snow, of the Ice ship, congratulates himself in having outwitted Captain Semmes of the *Alabama* by going a long way round, but Captain Jordon, of the *Emma Jane*, by attempting to go "a long way round" to avoid the *Alabama*, got *rounded* to and burnt.—Yours, ROUND-ABOUT.

12th February 1864.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

5th Day, Thursday, 11th February.

ALL who were fortunate enough to witness this afternoon's sport, and many, there were who must have witnessed our Racing for these many years past, but can say so completely successful an evening's running has never before been surpassed, and I now willingly retract my disbelief in "Raby's" staying disposition or powers:—his performances to-day stamp him, beyond question, as one of the *fastest* maidens that has ever put foot on the Indian Turf, and what is more he has now shown not only how calm and collected he can come to the post, but how little distressed he seems to pull through his Races and this he unmistakeably proved by his willing acceptance to meet and run with the famous Plater "Grey Leg" whose known pace and lasting qualities with Brewty's acknowledged steering must have told him that a terrific struggle was at hand and his credit at stake by the result, but we wont anticipate the Race here, going into full details of each as they came off.

They opened the evening's entertainment with.—

1ST RACE.—"Ally Shah's Challenge Cup." 50 G. M., 30 G. M. Entrance H. F. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the "Dealers' Plate," "Derby," "Alexandra Vase," or "H. H. Aga Khan's Purse," to carry 7 lbs. extra; of any two of them 10 lbs. Horses imported after the 1st September 1862 allowed 5lbs. To close and name on the 1st May 1863. 1½ mile.

			st.	lbs.	
1	The Stranger's ...	g a h "Kohinoor" ...	8	0	Brewty.
2	H.H. Aga Khan's...	b a h "Youkharibosh"	7	7	Syud.
3	Mahomed Baukers'	b a h "Dervesh" ...	8	0	Irvine.
4	The Hajee name's.	c a h "Raby."	8	3	Rizak.

A good start was effected and the horse with the unpronouncible name made the running with Kohinoor pulling double, "Dervesh" in close company and "Raby" taking it precious easy. Scarcely ¼ mile out "Kohinoor" mended the pace and "Raby" followed suit, and at the ¾ mile post they laid themselves out. Youkharibosh doing well and "Dervesh" keeping his own. At Pallonjee's or the half mile from home the race was decided. "Raby" cut down his horses and the Mountain of light was not able to hold even a second place against Youkharibosh. "Dervesh" was not the *cheez* at all to-day. "Raby" winning by three or four lengths in 2 minutes 54 seconds:—

Next came

2ND RACE.—"The Ladies' Purse," Rs. 300 added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. For all Arab Horses. 1¾ mile 8st. 7lbs. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra, oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., and Horses that have never won 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the Race.

			st.	lbs.	
1	H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h "Basheer"	8	7	Synd.
2	The Stables'	g a h "Prince Albert"	7	11	Benson.
3	The Stranger's ...	g a h "Grey Leg" ...	9	3	Brewty.
4	Mahomed Bauker's	g a h "Jairham"	8	7	Irvine.

This race caused tremendous excitement as it was considered so very easy for "Grey Leg." "Prince Albert" never held any place and "Basheer" was soon told off, "Grey Leg" going along as usual, but to the surprise of all "Jairham" with Irvine up, keeping close and evidently yet able to do better as they swung round the last corner and came into the straight run home, "Irvine," who had ridden most judiciously, now seized his opportunity, and calling on his horse, challenged "Grey Leg" who now at his best could not shake off "Jairham," and up the distance the latter at one moment was a head, but Brewty worked up his game horse and it was neck and neck whip and spur. Loud were the shouts and some even declared "Grey Leg" must be beat; of no avail, however, the indomitable pluck of both horse and rider enabled Brewty to land his horse a winner by half a neck after as severe a tustle as has ever been seem in 3 minutes 22½ seconds.

This race proved how necessary it is never to despise your enemy.

The third run of the day was for

3RD RACE.—"A Sweepstakes," of 20 G. M. each H. F. with Rupees 300 from the Fund for all Maiden Arabs. 1½ mile and a distance. Weight for age. A winner of the "Dealers' Plate," "Derby" "The Alexandra Vase," "H. H. Aga Khan's Purse," or any of the Sweepstakes 5 lbs. extra, of any two of them 10 lbs., of three or more 1 stone. To close and name on the 1st Jan. 1864.

			st.	lbs.	
1	The Stranger's......	g a h "Kohinoor," ...	8	3	Brewty.
2	H. H. Aga Khan's.	b a h "Clipper"	8	12	Benson.

The most hollow affair though many thought "Clipper" had every chance. When "Kohinoor" chose to make the pace he came away as easy as if at his exercise gallop winning in 3 minutes 15 seconds.

Now came the race of the evening. Both "Raby" and "Grey Leg" had each run a race, the former a mile and a half with two races intervening, and the latter a mile and three quarters with only one race between and after the most desperate finish.

Both however looked equal to the task before them. "Little Jairam" paraded and showed well. "Denmark" exhibited all the signs of how cockey he felt.

4TH RACE.—"The Elliot Trial Stakes," for Arabs Rs. 400 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. H. F. Winners of two or more seasons to carry 8st., winners of one season 7st. 10lbs, winners of the season 7st. 4lbs. Maidens that have never won 6st. 7lbs. Maidens that have never started 5st. 12lbs. 2 miles. To close on the 1st May 1863 and name the day before the Race.

			st.	lbs.	
1	The Stranger's	g a h "Grey Leg"...	8	0	Brewty.
2	H. H. Aga Khan's..	b a h "Jairam"......	7	4	Syud.
3	The Hajee name's. .	c a h "Raby"	7	4	Rizak.
4	Mahomed Bauker's	g a h "Denmark".,.	7	4	Sucaram.

After one or two false starts they got away to a terrific pace "Jairam" leading past the stand—"Raby" laying by some lengths in the wake. At the half mile post "Grey Leg" determined to run against time and went away from "Jairam." "Raby" now thought it as well to try conclusions and also advanced, and from the mile both went it far faster than any race yet run. After passing the Dhobees turn and yet no change, but "Raby" though pushed had the better of it but "Grey Leg" was not to be denied and was not so far behind as to have lost his chance. On they came startling the time takers and shaking the nerves of their respective backers. At the last turn, and up the straight run in, "Raby" has the best of it. "Grey Leg" perseveres, but no use, the gallant Colt maintains his place and completes the two miles in 3 minutes 51 seconds amid deafening yells from the mob.

Thus ended a splendid day's races and such as proves we have good horses yet to keep up the name of the Bombay Arab dealers.

P. S.—The prophecy of Pocket Book yet keeps true to the calculation of chances and he here tenders his best thanks to the anonymous donor for his enclosure. P. B. hopes that all may have relied on his determination to keep the public informed of the odds.

Sixth day, Saturday, 13th February.

1ST RACE.—"The Forced Handicap," 2 miles. For all winners only during the Meeting. Entrance 5 G. M. for each Race won.

			st.	lbs.	
1	H. H. Aga Khan's...	c em "Sha Rookh" ...	11	0	Benson.
2	H. H. Aga Khan's...	b a h "Youkharibosh"	7	10	Syud.
3	The Stranger's	g a h "Grey Leg"......	9	3	Brewty.

2ND RACE.—"The Beaten Plate," Rupees 300 from the Fund. A Handicap open to the beaten Horses of the Meeting, 10 G. M. Entrance, H. F. 1½ mile.

4 Mr. Shepherd' ......g a h "Multum in Parvo." Rowjee.

3RD RACE.—"The Pony Plate," Rupees 50 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 1 G. M. ½ mile heats. Post Entrance. Catch Weights.

			st.	lbs.	
1	Mr. Kerr's	b a g "Constradt"........	9		Kassim.
2	Mr. Havelock's	b c h "Dixce's Land" ...	8		——
3	The Stranger's	b a h "Glendarent"	8		Brewty.
4	H. H. Aga Khan's ...	c a h "SweetWilliam" ..	8		Syud.

4TH RACE.—"The Auction Stakes," Rupees 300 from the Fund. For all Horses, R. C. Entrance 10 G. M.

	st.	lbs.
If to be sold for Rs. 1200 to carry..................	9	7
,, 1000	9	0
,, 800	8	7
,, 600	8	0

The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the Race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. To close and name the day before the Race.

			st.	lbs.	
1	The Allie's	b a h "Rizzia	7	12	Brewty
2	H. H. Aga Khan's .	g a h "Gazelle"	8	5	Benson
3	Mr. Kerr's...... ...	g a h "Mephistophiclus"	9	0	Cassim
4	H. H. Aga Khan's.	g a c "Alexander"..	7	12	Synd.
5	The Stable's........	b a h "Child of the Islands"			——

I scarcely like to venture on prophecy and only do so at hazard.

"Grey Leg" and "The Rookh" meet again, but on better terms, but "Youkharibosh" comes in at a very light weight. High Highness has not declared which is to win, so speculation even in prophecy may be dangerous; but if both are to do their best (as one is merely *named*) I say "Youkharibosh."

For the Beaten Handicap "Multum in Parvo" *walks over*. Strange that all beaten Horses evade a chance of saving a maiden; there were enough of horses to have made a good race.

For the Auction Stakes I name "Constradt"."

For the 2nd Dealers all are *new* Horses to Pocket Book, so excuse my venturing in prophecy.

POCKET BOOK.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

(From the Gazette of India.)

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

From Brigr. Genl. Sir N. Chamberlain K.C.B. Comdg, Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt., Genl., Head Quarters—(No 5, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 31st October 1863.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will recollect that, in my letter No. 3 of the 25th instant, I mentioned that the people of Bonair had applied to the Akhoond of Swat to aid them in resisting the advance of the Force, and stated my opinion that, in the event of his doing so, the object with which the Force had adopted the route of the Chumla Valley would of course be rendered very difficult of attainment. I have now to report that the Akhoond has actually joined the Bonairs, and that he has brought with him upwards of 100 standards from Swat,—each standard representing probalby, from 30 to 40 footmen,—and, it is said, 120 horsemen. Besides the tribe with which he is more immediately connected, viz, the Swatees, he has summoned the people of the remote country of Rajour (on the border of the Cabul territory) the Mullazyes of Dheer, under their Chief Ghuzzun Khan; and other distant tribes whose names even are hardly known except to the Officers who have served long on the frontier. There is, in fact, a general combination of almost all the tribes, from the Indus to the boundary of Cabul, against us. Old animosties are for the time, in abeyance, and, under the influence of fanaticism, tribes usually hostile to each other are hastening to join the Akhoond's standard, and to fight for the sake of their common faith. The Akhoond has hitherto been opposed to the Sitana Moulvie, who represents an exceptional sect of Mahomedans; but at present the two are understood to be on friendly terms, and it is certain that the whole of the Hindoostanee Colony are either at, or on the way to Umbeyla.

2. It is necessary that I should place the state of affairs thus distinctly before His Excellency, in order that be may understand how entirely the situation he has altered since the Force entered the Umbeyla Pass, and that instead of having to deal with the Mahabun Tribes with a view to the expulsion of the Hindoostanees from that mountain, we are engaged in a contest in which not only are the Hindoostanees and the Mahabun Tribes (including even some Judoons and Khodakhails) accessories, but also the Swatees, the Bajours and the Indus tribes north of the Burrendo, with a large sprinkling of the discontented and restless spirit from within our own border. I feel certain that His Excellency will approve of my not making an advance in to Chumla Valley with my present Force in the face of the above coalition. I could only do so by giving up the Umbeyla Pass. If the Force moved into the valley, with a view to continue its advance towards the Mahabun and to carry out the original views of the Government it would be exposed to the enemy's incessant attacks, both by night and day in flank and rear, and would be impossible, in the face of such numbers, to protect adequately a long line of laden animals to which would be daily added an ever increasing number of wounded and sick. On the other hand, if the Force merely moved into the Valley with a view to take up a position in open ground, it would still lose its communication with the rear, and whenever it required fresh supplies of provisions or ammunition, or to clear the Camp by sending sick and wounded to the rear, it would have to re-take the Pass, and to re-occupy, at great sacrifice of life, the very ground from which it had advanced. Further, I have felt it right not to forget, that if this Force should be seriously compromised by a hazardous movement in advance, there are not, within a very great distance the troops necessary to meet any difficulty which would be certain under such an eventuality, immediately to arise, either within or beyond the border. In fact my judgment tells me that with our present number the only way to uphold the honor of our arms, and the interests of the Government, is to act on the defensive, in the position the Force now holds, and trust to the effect of time, and of the discouragement with repeated unsuccessful attacks are likely to produce upon the enemy, to weaken their numbers, to break up their combination.

3. The first result of the combination between the Akhoond and the Moulvie was an attack upon the right picquets of the Camp, early yesterday morning, by the Hindoostanees and an almost simultaneous attack upon the front of Camp by the Swatees. The front attack was repulsed under my personal superintendence, without difficulty, by the good practice of the Artillery under Captain Tulloch, and the fire of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, and the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, which lined the breastworks, under Colonel Hope, C.B., and Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury respectively. Some of the enemy behaved with considerable boldness, and afforded an opportunity for the 5th Goorkha Regiment to make a spirited charge. They left 40 dead bodies on the ground, which have been recognized as men from Swat and Raneezye, and must have lost heavily in addition, though according to custom they carried off as many of their dead as they could. The attack by the Hindoostanees on the right was directed against extreme right picquet, known as the "Crag" Picquet. A little before daylight this picquet was attacked in force by the enemy, and its garrison driven in. It was, however, brilliantly re-taken by Major C. P. Keyes, Commanding is Punjaub Infantry, as soon as day broke, at a loss to the enemy of nearly 66 killed. For the particulars of this most successful affair I beg to refer His Excellency to the enclosed reports from Major C. P. Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjaub Infantry and Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Wiled, C.B. who commands the Right Defences: I feel sure that I only anitcipate His Excellency's judgment in stating that I consider the recapture of the "Crag' by Major Keyes a most brillant exploit. The decision and determination Major Keyes displayed stamp him as possessing some of the highest qualifications of an Officer, and I recommend him strongly to His Excellency's favor.

4. Major Keyes in his report brings to notice the distinguished conduct of Lieutenant Pitcher, Adjutant, 1st Punjaub Infantry, and of Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, and recommends them for the Victoria Cross. I place his recommendation, in which I entirely concur, in the hands of His Excellency, and would further submit that Major Keyes himself well deserves the same distinction.

5. Major Brownlow, Commanding the 20th Punjaub Native Infantry, became, on the arrival of the Regiment at the ground, the senior Officer, but immediately adopted Major Keyes' suggestion that he should advance by a ridge which runs to the right of the Crag and threaten the enemy's rear. There is no doubt that this movement most materially aided the success of Major Keye's attack in front, though it deprived Major Brownlow of the opportunity of sharing in the actual conflict at the Crag.

6. With reference to the list of Native Officers and men who distinguished themselves, given in 'Major Keye's' report, I have the honor to state that a Standing Committee has been formed in Camp to investigate all such claims, and that its proceedings shall be forwarded as soon as practicable.

7. I enclose a Casualty Roll.

8. I think I have only to add to this report that the 14th Native Infantry joined the Force on the 27th, and the 4th Goorkha Regiment, and half No. 3 Punjaub Light Field Battery, on the 29th instant.

9. A copy of this report has been forwarded to Colonel Norman, C.B., for the information of the Government.

From Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C.B., Comdy. Right Flank Picquets, to the Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated Umbeyla Pass, the 31st October 1863.)

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., the enclosed reports of the successful defeats of the enemy, on the 25th and 30th of October, when they attacked the advance picquets of the Right Defence.

2. Major C. P. Keyes, commandant of the 1st Punjaub Infantry, commanded in person on both occasions, and from my knowledge of the ground and scene of their operations, and from enquiries made on the spot as soon as I could reach these picquets, I can confidently assert that his conduct and management of the troops as they successively reached him in support, mainly contributed to the signal defeat of the enemy.

3. The attack upon the "Crag Picquet," occupied, as it was, by the enemy in force, was, by the concurrent testimony of all the Officers and men who witnessed, it, a most daring and brilliant feat of arms, and to Major Keyes is due the credit of not only having planned it, but in person he led on his men to the assault with a perseverance and intrepidity never surpassed.

4. Major Keyes was gallantly supported by Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, and his adjutant, Lieutenant H. Pitcher and I trust that the Brigadier-General will deem the conduct of Major Keyes and his Officers deserving of a recommendation to His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, for the reward of gallantry so highly prized by an Officer serving in Her Majesty's Forces.

Major C. P. Keyes and Lieutenant Pitcher were both wounded in the assault on the bicquet.

From Major C. P. Keyes Comdg. 1st Punjaub Infantry, Punjaub Irregular Force, to the Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated, Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 31st October 1863.)

I have the honor, report, for the information of Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., Commanding Eusufzye Field Force, the particulars of an attack made by the enemy, on the morning of the 30th October, 1863, upon the advance picquets of the Right Defence, the whole of which were held by the 1st Punjab Infantry and a Company of the Guide Corps under my command.

2. Above the main picquets is a high rock, which I will, for reference, call "The Crag." The ascent to this is most precipitous, the path leading to its top narrow and difficult, and where the summit is reached, there is but little level ground to stand upon: it was, however, necessary to occupy it as it commanded the lower picquets, and I placed a small party of 2 men in it, as much at it could conveniently hold. About half an hour before daylight on the morning of the 30th instant, heavy firing commenced on the "Crag," and it soon appeared that the picquet was hard pressed by the enemy. I immediately detached all the men I could spare from the lower picquets in support, and accompanied by Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, the Adjutant of the first Punjaub Infantry, I advanced myself with about 20 picked men to their assistance, but before I could reach the top of the "Crag," my small party there had been overpowered and driven off the "rocks," though they still were holding the ground lower down the hill. Finding this important position lost, I ordered my men to take cover from the enemy's fire beneath the over hanging rocks, about 20 paces from the summit, and determined to wait till daylight should enable me to distinguish friend from foe, and reinforcements should reach me from Colonel A. Wilde, C.B, Commanding Right Defence. As the day broke, I observed the 20th Punjab Native Infantry enter the main picquet below, and conviced of the danger of allowing the "crag" to remain for even so short a time in the enemy's hands, I directed my men to fix swords and charge. After a most exciting and hand-to-hand fight, we recovered the position, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet, with a loss to them of 54 killed on the spot and 7 wounded.

"Difficult from the nature of the ground and hazardous as undoubtedly the undertaking was, I felt that should the enemy (many hundreds of whom were in the rear) once understand that their advanced party had gained an advantage over our own troops, they would quickly occupy the position in force and render the lower pickets untenable from their raking fire. The result proved the correctness of by view of the case, and the signal defeat of the enemy on the "Crag," and the sight of their three standards still flying on the picquet when they had planted them but surrounded by our own, instead of their men seem to have conveyed a panic to the rest, and they quickly disappeared down the mountain.

4. From the nature of the approach to the top of the "Crag," amongst the large rocks one or two men only could advance at one time, and while I ascended one path I directed Lieutenant Fosbery of the late 4th European Regiment to push up another at the head of a few men. He led his party with the greatest coolness and intrepidity and was the first man to gain the top of the "Crag," on his side of the attack. Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, equally cool and daring, led a party of men up to the last rock, until he was knocked down and stunned by a large stone thrown from above within a few yards of him.

If the Victoria Cross be the award for coolness and daring courage in the presence of a great danger, these two Officers have well earned that distinction. This is the second time within the last few days, that it has been my duty to report upon the high soldier-like qualities possessed by Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, Adjutant, 1st Punjaub Infantry.

5. Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, had been on duty the day before at my picquet with a party of sharp shooters of Her Majesty's 71st and 101st Regiments, and remained at my picquet during the night, expecting to be on duty in the morning—when attacked he joined my Regiment, and I beg to record the assistance he gave me and the excellent service he performed.

6. The following Native Officers and men were most forward on the occasion:—

Subadar Ahmed Khan, Guide Corps.

Sepoy Summunder, Guide Corps, (made himself especially conspicuous); also a Havildar and four men of the same Corps who were under fire within 25 yards of the enemy, but whose names I don't know.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Bahadoor Habeeb Khan, Subadar Major.
Subadar Pyabb.
Jemadar Toolsee.
Havildar Near Mahomed.
Havildar Syud Mahomed.
Havildar Moosallee.
Naick Mullick Aman [illegible]
Naick Ahmed Kha[illegible]
Sepoy Ameen.
Sepoy Mirza [illegible]
Casualty R[illegible]

From Brigr. Genl. Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN, K.C.B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Army Head Quarters,—(No. 6, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 7th Nov. 1863.)

I have the honor to continue my report of the proceedings of this Force since the date of my last letter, No. 5, dated, 31st ultimo.

2. From the moment that the Bonairs placed themselves in declared hostility to us evident that our line of communcation by the Umbeyla defile could no longer be depended upon: and it became indispensable to seek some new line which should remove us further from the Gurro Mountain, and enable us to communicate with our own territory beyond the reach of the Bonair Tribe. To this end Colonel Taylor, Chief Engineer with the Force, has caused the approach to our Camp from the heights above our right flank to be examined by the Officers of his Department, and has selected a line of road by the villages of Khanpore and Sherdurra which answers the required conditions, and will, with some labor, be made sufficiently practicable for our purpose. When the new road is ready, our base will be at Permouli, the nearest village in the plains where water is obtainable, instead of at Roostum.

3. Besides the new road to the rear, working parties have been employed for some days in making a road in the direction of Umbeyla along the western slopes of the right ridge. The road will supersede that by gorge, which is extremely bad, and commanded on both sides, and will enable the troops, whenever the time comes, to march forward, without coming under fire from the Gurroo Mountain.

4. From the date of my last report, until yesterday, the enemy attempted nothing more serious than firing as usual at our exposed breast works and piquets, and advancing from time to time with standards, as if to attack the Camp; these demonstrations were met with alacrity by our marksmen and the field guns in position, with some loss to the enemy, and little or none to ourselves. In the mean while the inactivity of the enemy has enabled me to employ the troops in improving the breast-works and defences generally, as well as the interior communications of the Camp. Yesterday afternoon the enemy came out in considerable numbers, and attacked the troops engaged in covering the working party, which was making the new road to the front. I am sorry to say that in this attack we incurred some loss. I had gone down with the covering party in the morning, and finding that the Officers with the covering party were all young and inexperienced, I placed it under command of my Orderly Officer, Major G. W. Harding, of the Bombay Staff Corps, whose conduct on previous occasions had led me to place entire confidence in his coolness and determination, although in the commencement of these operations he had had no experience in actual warfare. Major Harding having been unfortunately killed whilst in the execution of this duty, it has not been possible to ascertain with exactness the reasons which led him to delay the withdrawal of the covering party from the time when he received the order to that effect (certainly not later than 2 P.M.) until nearly dark. But there appears no doubt that he found it difficult to bring away some of his party who had been wounded: he consequently remained too long, and permitted himself to be surrounded. This was a serious error. When, however, Major Harding found himself overmatched and in difficulty, he behaved like a gallant Soldier, and probably saved his detachment by his coolness and determination. Ensign Murray, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, fell early in the action at the head of his men. The other Officer killed, Lieutenant Dougal, 79th Highlanders, left the advanced breast-work without leave, accompained by a single Sepoy, and is supposed to have been killed in attempting to join the covering party. My duty requires me to make this statement, though I cannot help appreciating the spirit which induced this Officer to seek the post of danger. Lieutenants W. Battye, of the Guides, and J. S. Oliphant, 5th Goorkha Regiment, were wounded on this occasion.

5. The enclosed reports from Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C.B., Commanding the Right Defences, and Major Brownlow, Commanding the Advanced Picquet, will afford His Excellency further information on the subject of this affair, and show the step taken under my orders to reinforce and assist Major Harding. I regret to say that night having come on before the coming party got back to Camp, it was possible to recover the bodies of the killed until this morning, when troops were sent out for the purpose under Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C.B.

6. I enclose a Casualty Return.

7. A copy of this report has been sent to Colonel Norman, C.B., for the information of Government.

From Lieut. Colonel A. Wilde, C.B., Comdg. Right Defence, to Major T. Wright, Asst. Adjt. Genl., Peshawur Division,—No. III., dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 8th Nov. 1863.)

In obedience to your Memorandum of to-day's date, I have the honor to forward the report of Major Brownlow, Commanding the advance pickets of the Right Defence, connected with the attack made by the enemy, on the picquets, under the command of the late Major Harding, on the 6th instant.

2. About 2 o'clock P.M. on the day in question, Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, and myself directed the return of the working and covering parties on the new road towards camp. This order was issued on account of the distance these parties necessarily were from Camp, and not with the knowledge that any attack was contemplated by the enemy. This order appears to have reached the late Major Harding, and it is impossible to say what his reasons were for not acting up to it.

3. About half past 3 o'clock P.M., I received reports that Major Harding was being attacked in force by the enemy, and proceeded immediately to the advance picquets, sending to Head Quarters for reinforcements, and in less than an hour the Peshawur Mount Train and 350 Riflemen of the 4th and 5th Goorkha Regiments reached me at Major Key's picquet.

4. Before the arrival Major Brownlow had sent out every available man to reinforce the supports to Major Harding's picquets, and Lieutenant Jenkins in command of two companies of the Corps of Guides had proceeded to occupy heads of the spur below which Major Harding's picquet was situated. Lieutenant Jenkins performed this duty most ably, and drove back the enemy by charging them with his men and the 1st Punjaub infantry under Lieutenant Davidson when they attempted to gain a footing on the top of the ridge. It was eventually to this part of the field that Major Harding's party secured their retreat.

5. One hour only of the day remained when the reinforcements from camp reached me, and it became necessary to endeavour to cover the late Major Harding's retreat by the shortest route. I therefore directed Captain Chester, Commanding the 4th Goorkha Regiment, to proceed in the direction of the beleaguered picquet across the lower spurs this was done, as far as the nature of the country and the light permitted, and Captain Chester's movements aided the retirement,—some of his men even reaching the spur upon which Major Harding was fighting.

The gun of the Mountain Train protected by the 5th Goorkhas took up a position on one of the lower spurs, and checked the advance of the enemy on the picquet, also covering Captain Chester's advance to its assistance.

6. About sunset Major Harding commenced to retire up the ridge towards his supports, and the whole force, gradually returned to a Camp. Major Harding was, I reget to say wounded in the retirement, and was eventually lost in the darkness as his picquet fought its way up the ridge. He was the last man to leave the picquet, and his bearing throughout the day was that of a brave and gallant Soldier.

7. Early on the morning of the 7th, I had the honor to receive instruction from the Brigadier General commanding the Eusufzye Field Force to move out with the troops as per margin, to recover the bodies of Major Harding and Lieutenant Murray, who had been killed as well as of the men who had fallen in action the evening before.

Her Majesty's 101st Foot of Guides Corps Goorkha 4th Battn. 32nd Bengal Native Infantry Peshawur Muzbee Train Mountain

Small parties of the enemy appeared on the ground where the late Major Harding's picquet had been situated; these were quickly dispersed and driven into the plains, and having collected seven Europeans and twenty eight Natives who had fallen, I returned to Camp without any casualty.

8. The enemy, I believe, must have suffered severeey the day before, as they were seen by this Column removing many of their slain, and they shewed no inclination to meet the troops.

From Major C. H. BROWNLOW, Comdg. Advance Picquets, Right Defence, to Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C.B., Comdg. Right Defence,—(dated Umbeyla Pass, the 8th November 1863.)

I have the honor to report that in obedience to the instructions received from you for the protection of the working parties below this picquet, on the 6th instant, I detached one hundred men of the 20th Punjaub Infantry under Lieutenant J. Bartleman to cover their immediate front, and posted a similar number of the 1st Punjaub Infantry under Lieutenant W. Unwin on the head of the ridge beyond the one at the foot of which the fatigue party was working with instructions to Lieutenant Unwin to send patrol down the ridge as far as he could with reference to their safety. My orders to Lieutenant Bartleman were, to keep two or three hundred yards in front of working parties, and to communicate with Collonel Taylor, C.B., (who I understood, would be with them) in case of doubt.

About 11 o'clock I perceived from my post, that Lieutenant Bartleman's party had been pushed forward to a spot low down the ridge, the top of which was in possession of Lieutenant Unwin's party. Between 1 and 2 P.M., I saw that a Company of the 71st Highland Light Infantry and one of Goorkhas had reinforced the covering party on the ridge, and learnt that the late Major Harding was in command of the whole.

I had already sent Captain Rogers with 50 men, 20th Punjaub Infantry, and 50 men 1st Punjaub Infantry by the road above my picquet and down the ridge above alluded to. These men were to relieve a similar number of their respective Corps, or to remain, if necessary, as a reinforcement,

About half past 12 in the day, hearing that Major Harding was anxious lest the enemy should get above him, and wished the party of the 1st Punjaub Infantry strengthened. I sent a Company of the Guides under Lieutenant Battye to join Lieutenant Unwin; and at 2 P. M., observing the enemy moving in considerable numbers, I sent a further reinforcement to that point of two Companies of the Guides under Captain Jenkins, and 80 men of the 1st Punjaub Infantry under Captain Davidson, being all the men I had at my disposal.

Your instructions for the working parties to be withdrawn, and the covering parties to retire up the hill, reached me about half-past twelve noon. I forwarded your letter at once to Major Harding and it reached that Officer while he was with the detachment of the 1st Punjaub Infantry on the top of the hill, as stated by Lieutenant Unwin in his report. This must have been about one o'clock at latest.

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

ON Wednesday the 3rd instant, a meeting of the Council of the Governor General, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, was held at Government House, Calcutta. His Excellency the Viceroy took the chair at 11 o'clock.

The Hon. Mr. Maine, in moving that the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the emigration of native labourers should be referred to a select committee and reported on in three weeks, said that this was one of the Bills which was introduced under the 19th rule for the conduct of business, and which empowered the Viceroy to give permission for a bill to be brought in without the consent of the Council being first obtained. The rule was rather sharply criticised at the time out of doors, but Lord Elgin defended it, and experience had shown the advantages arising from it. It enabled the framer of a Bill to bring the measure before the public at a time when he was not overwhelmed with public business, and for his own part he (Mr. Maine) gladly testified to its wisdom, for he could not overrate the advantages of the criticism on this particular measure which had reached him, not only from the press, but also from the public. The subject of the Bill had been long under the consideration of the government. If members would took at the 2nd section, which was now the repealing section, they would find that the law relating to native labourers has at present to be collected from 17 Acts, not to speak of French Acts and French Treaties and rules of general government. There were two points he invited the Council to consider—first, that the previous legislation on the subject had been frequently modified, and that the present Bill embodied the improved legislation. But it also contained much that was old law. A code of rules had been formed with regard to the protection of emigrants which were as much permanent as if they had been actual law, and these would be found in the Bill. There was no doubt that the law of India in relation to this matter did require change, at least if he (Mr. Maine) might judge from the enormous mass of papers that had reached him—papers from the Secretary of State, from local governments, from foreign powers, and perhaps more than all from benevolent persons interested in the emigration of coolies. The Bill, in fact, contained many alterations in the existing law. The first class of amendments to which he would invite attention amounted to a total change of system.

The present mode of recruiting labourers in India for foreign parts is this—they are collected in various parts of the country by recruits who are paid a percentage, at the expense of the foreign power seeking to enlarge its labour market They were then brought to the port of embarktion, which was always a Presidency town, and then came into play an excessively elaborate systems of checks and precautions, designed to make provision for the emigrants' proper treatment The weak point of the system is the stage of recruiting at which the labourer comes into contract with it. The act was already committed—the coolies were embarked in the adventure—they had accomplished what was probably the most trouble, some stage of the journey, and they were not likely to listen to advice or dissuasion at that time. It was said—though this was a point he (Mr. Maine) could not speak on from his own personal knowledge,—that the protector often failed to make himself understood to a variety of people speaking different languages. It was not easy to meet all the difficulties, but the task had been facilitated by the preparation of a Bill by his hon. friend the Lieutenant Governor relating to the recruitment of labourers for Assam and the tea districts. His (Mr. Maine's) Bill would follow closely the Bill of Bengal, with so much alteration as would affect its application to foreign parts. The principle of it was simply to produce intending emigrants with as little delay as possible before the magistrate of the district, who would give them every information and advice. In fact, the magistrate stood in a sort of partriarchal relation to the people—he would be able to detect false information, and to discover whether there was any man intending to emigrate from a bad or an illegal motive, as for instance the desertion of his family. The Magistrate would registrate him, and if he then persisted in emigrating, although it might not be thought expedient he should emigrate, still he (Mr. Maine) conceived that no government had a right to prevent him. At the port of a Presidency town there would be officers to learn the state of his health and to make provision for his comfort, and to provide proper medical treatment for him on the voyage. There was only one other amendment to which he would call the attention of the Council. Section 5, after reciting the places at which emigration would be lawful, provided that the Governor General in Executive Council might declare to what other places beyond those territories emigration would be lawful. The general rule is that emigration is unlawful, but this is relaxed when any colony under a foreign power establishes that it has made proper arrangements for the reception of coolies. The Bill proposed that the Governor General in Executive Council should decide to what other places emigration should be permitted. Mr. Maine proceeded to show the necessity of this provision, and said whenever a number of laws were consolidated into a single statute they were so consolidated as not to leave room for further legislation and that the discretion of extending the Act was confined to the Crown. As an instance he cited 16 and 17 Vic., cap., 107 (the Custom's Consolidation Act), which he said empowered, *pro tanto*, the executive government to overturn the whole basis of our present system of commerce, This was a strong instance, and his own (Mr. Maine's) provision only enabled the executive government to carry out certain principles which were agreed to in near twenty statutes. He proceeded to advert to the necessity of the Bill. The danger of the old and false belief that India was overloaded with wealth was now exploded, but it has been succeeded by an equally false theory that India is overloaded with men. When a benevolent statesman was shocked to find negro slavery going on his first thought was to supersede it by a draft for men upon India. He asked the Council to suppose that a treaty was agreed to by Her Majesty containing laxer regulations with regard to emigration than those in his Bill. What would the Council do? Insist on modifications of the treaty? That was improbable,—like the Parliament, it would be extremely reluctant to interfere. The cases where even Parliament had refused to carry out the principles of a treaty might be counted on one hand. He believed, therefore, that that Council would greatly strengthen the hands of the Executive if it enabled it to say to foreign powers—"these are our conditions of emigration; they are part as it were, of the common law, and must be understood as pre-supposed in an antecedent to any treaty engagement." No doubt every native had a right to go wherever he pleased,—to deny them that would be deemed by the world the most extraordinary of English eccentricities. But a check might be interposed for their own advantage, and if the Bill erred at all it was on the side of stringency in this particular. But when coolies were intended as successors to negro slavery it was probable that they might come in for a larger share of the inheritance than was desirable. There would soon be room for every pair of arms in India, and the Bill did not fetter the liberty of action of the natives, but tended to prevent ill advised emigration.

The resolution was then put to the meeting by the Viceroy and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Anderson moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, explaining that the Court was constituted by the Goverment of Bombay, but that it was necessary to obtain the consent of the Council to it, and the Bill was for legislating the proceedings in the interim.—Leave granted.

Mr. Anderson also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Sinde from the 1st day of January 1862.

The object of the Bill was the same as the previous, and the motion was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Roberts asked leave to postpone the introduction of the Bill to repeal the Laws relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the Offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and Cazee, and to abolish the former Offices. Agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Maine asked leave to introduce the Bill to enable the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris" to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said Company, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in three weeks. Agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Harington presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to bring the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, in the District of Banda, under the operation of the General Regulations.

The hon. Mr. Anderson presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden.

The Hon. Mr. Roberts presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the punishment of Whipping in certain cases.

The Hon. Mr. Maine presented the Report of the Select Committe on the Bill to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners. —*Friend of India. Feb, 4.*

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

(From the Friend of India, February 4.)

THERE is assuredly no question of the hour more important to India than that of the state of the currency, and it is surprising how little has been added to the discussion in the Presidency of Bengal. In Madras the journals have taken the subject up enthusiastically, but it is Bombay which takes the lead in this as upon most other matters just now. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has discussed it in a manner worthy of such a body, each side of the question finding an able, calm, and temperate advocate. We have seldom read a more satisfactory debate, the speakers being evidently all earnest men seeking for the truth, and without that immovable prejudice in favourable of their own views which possesses most political economists. The objections to the introduction of a gold currency have been fairly put forward, and on the other hand the difficulty of keeping up a mere silver currency has been pointed out. Our own views, our readers will remember, are not that a gold currency is a panacea for every disturbance in trade, but simply that to use gold and extend our paper issues at the same time would be an immense convenience to trade, would ease the markets both in Europe and in the East, and lastly, that crisis like those we have been witnessing, are liable to recur whenever a short supply of silver should render money scarce and dear. Except in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce these opinions have not been fairly met, the discussion in Madras being quite foreign to the main point at issue, or, strange to say, diverging into violent and rancorous language totally unworthy of any discussion, and especially at variance with the principles of a science like that of political economy. Why such a feeling should be brought to the consideration of this matter we are unable to explain, and it is not without some mortification that every one in Bengal who reads the Bombay papers will observe with how much greater justice, and dignity they enter into the discussion. Our contemporary the *Bombay Gazette*, now one of the fairest and ablest journals in India, and one therefore whose opinions it is a pleasure to consider, while recognising the difficulty of introducing gold successfully, justly urges that an exclusively silver currency is beneficial only to the banks, "which enjoy a monopoly of all the money that comes to India," and that the price of silver is so unnaturally raised as to render it possible that the merchants here "may ere long have to promise to pay in England at the end of six months three shillings for every rupee advanced to them in Bombay." The writer adds that the "public in general ought to welcome gold as gladly as any one accustomed to wear none but cotton clothes would, while the exceptionally high prices caused by the American war prevail, welcome the introduction of any substitute for cotton." And on this point we may, before coming to the debate in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, quote the opinion of Dr. Lees, expressed in his recent work on the *Darin of Silver to the East*:—"If it be possible for India to obtain all the silver she wants, she will have to pay more for it; and the prime error the financiers of India committed was in legislat[illegible] as if they were dealing with a [illegible] which India possessed a monopoly [illegible] monopolised by other countrie[illegible] all nations on the face of the gl[illegible] they governed stood most in [illegible] again he says, what we urged in [illegible] fore having had the advantage [illegible] book, "if gold be once *fairly* in[illegible] will no longer be in straits for sil[illegible] of that metal from the West will cease; the par of the *real* exchange will be restored; the internal exchang of the country will be much improved: and all fears regarding the depreciation of the precious metals in the West will be at once dispelled."

Mr. Andrew Grant seems to suppose that both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing were opposed to a gold currency unaware that Mr. Laing expressly characterised a currency without gold as "barbarous," and left a minute recommending that when the chambers of commerce demanded that metal it should be coined without hesitation. What is still more curious, he professes to doubt that the supply of silver is insufficient for our needs, but as he gives no *figures* to prove his case, and does not attempt to deal with the returns on the other side, we can scarcely attach much weight to his opinicns. "It must not be supposed," he said, "that the system of hoarding will go on for ever." Certainly not, but it is likely to go on for some time, and it is no comfort to a starving people to tell them that next year crops will give them something to eat. He draws a melancholy picture of the misfortunes to the public creditors which would arise if the standard were changed, and this is the one great fear that many who are in favor of a gold currency entertain. We endeavoured to show a few weeks ago that if the public creditor receives a full equivalent he undergoes no loss, and, Mr. Cassels takes precisly the same view. Instead, therefore, of repeating our own argument we shall ask our readers to consider Mr. Cassell's;—

"I venture to believe that a government, acting not with the spirit of a stock-jobber but for the good of the country at large, cannot and does not abdicate under any circumstances the right of reforming the currency, and that the understanding in all such public contracts is payment of an equivalent amount under the standard which regulates value at the time of repayment. England acted upon this principle when she adopted a gold standard in 1816, and although there existed a public debt enormously greater, and a currency at least equal to that of India, no compunction was felt by the country, and no remonstrance was made by public creditors. Silver is a mere commodity, whose value can only be measured by gold or other commodities, and it must be apparent that if no subsequent depreciation take place in the value of gold, the payment of silver or of its equivalent in gold must produce identically the same result. If gold were adopted for the currency of India it is impossible that depreciation could take place, at least before the expiry of the guarantee on existing loans, and that is all we have to do with at present. Chevalier estimated that during the ten years terminating in 1869 the world requires 178½ millions of gold to satisfy its actual wants or nearly 18 millions per annum. If we add to this a demand from India equal to its present demand for silver, say 12 millions sterling, we have an annnal consumption of 30 millions while the present extreme rate of production is only about 25 millions. It is, therefore, clear that without some extraordinary circumstance the value of gold must be maintained."

Mr. Grant's dread that the use of gold here would cause a rise in the price is baseless in the presence of the fact that the discoveries in Australia and California are capable of furnishing us with abundance of that metal, and that 25 millions annually are now produced, whereas India absorbs more silver than the whole world annually produces. His proposition to meet the difficulty by a large issue of paper is equally untenable, for such a system requires above all things confidence among all classes in the stability of the government, and the occurrence even of such event as the late frontier war might bring about a depreciation that would prove most embarrassing to the government. By all means let a convertible paper currency be extended, but an Act of Parliament cannot make paper money. It must be issued, in a country like this, as Mr. Cassell truly represents, against coin or bullion, and not against securities.

We may reduce the whole question to this simple issue: Silver is insufficient for the carrying on of our growing trade—what substitute for it, or addition to it, shall we use? Gold is the only safe medium we have to fall back upon, and the principal Bombay merchants have come to this conclusion, although one firm appears to think that the natives would no more adopt gold than they would paper. Another firm writes thus to the chamber of commerce —"It is unfortunate in many respects that India has not long ere this possessed such a real currency, and the evils arising from her being restricted to silver were never more clearly seen than at the present time, nor the desirability of a change more apparent." We have preferred to give our readers this abstract of the views of others rather than reiterate the arguments we have already used, and, we repeat, it is satisfactory to find that in Bombay at least a question like this can be discussed in the only spirit which is worthy of it.

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A PRACTICAL MAN.—I've had lessons at Peerless Pool and the Holborn Baths, and can keep up well enough. But I don't like it. I don't see much fun in what are absurdly called the manly exercises. Twenty years ago, young men used to like driving coaches; now, I can't conceive dullerwork than holding a bunch of thick leather reins in your hand, steering four tired horses, sitting on a hard seat, and listening to the conversation of an uneducated coachman. I never ride, because I hate bumping up and down on a hard saddle and rubbing the skin off my body; I never play cricket, because in the hot weather I like to keep quiet and cool, and not toil in the sun; and as to going out shooting and stumping over miles of stubble in September, lugging a big gun and tiring myself to death, I look upon that as the pursuit of a maniac! I am a practical man!—"*Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings*," in *All the Year Round.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 12.

Parkes, Quarter Master H., 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.

Jacob, Lieutenant G. A., 22nd Regiment and Inspector Army School, en route to Surat, from Mhow.

Hebden, Lieutenant D. J. B., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Khandalla.

Hunter, Ensign F. M., 105th Light Infantry, on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 12.

Parkes, Quarter Master H., 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

Baugh, Major C. R., 9th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Dhoolia.

Birch, Lieutenant V., 9th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Dhoolia.

Hallen, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Cheesman, Veterinary Surgeon E. P., 6th Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Pigott, Lieutenant, 44th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Ashton, Assistant Surgeon G. M. B., 102nd Regiment, to join, to Cannanore.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 10th February 1864.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

28th Foot.—Surgeon Major B. J. W. Marlow, for 15 months from date of embarkation to England on urgent private affairs.

44th Foot.—Lieut. and Adjutant E. C. P. Pigott, for 6 months from date of embarkation to England on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon Major Marlow is available for duty with Troops.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

28th Foot.—Lieut. A. Humfrey to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

This Officer is not available for duty with Troops and will on arrival report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery (18th Brigade)—Captain E. S. Beamish, from 13th February to 12th March 1864, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to obtaining leave to England.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Major T. L. Mayne, from 1st March to 31st August 1864, on private affairs within the Presidency.

2nd Gr. N. I.—Lieut A. H. Sweny, from 4th February to 4th March 1864, to proceed to Vingorla on medical certificate.

23rd Regt. N. L. I.—Captain J. T. Nicholson, from 27th January to 26th May 1864, to remain in the Deccan on private affairs.

Medical Establishment.—Surgeon R. Millar, 2nd Regt. Scinde Horse, from 1st to 29th February, in extension, to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
1	Zambia	Miller	Liverpool Oct. 15.
	Souvenier	Lassin	Calicut Feb. 3.
	Esmeralda	York	Calcutta Jan. 15.
12	Percy Douglas	Hamon	London Oct. 6.
	Assaye	Thomas	London Sept. 23.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat Feb. 11.
	Britania	Nacoda	Mauritius Dec. 15.
	Ketch Khikhusroo	Nacoda	Cochin Jan. 29.
	Lord Haddo	Brotherstone	Rangoon Jan. 15.
	United Service	Gaine	Hongkong Jan. 19.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
12	Maharaj (s)	Theorle	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Prince of Wales	Winckler	Calcutta & Colombo.
	Queen of Australia	Radlof	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per French Ship *Souvenier*, from Calicut.—Mr. Leycester; Mr. D. Manockjee, and family; and 7 deck.

Per Ship *Esmeralda*, from Calcutta.—Mr. York, and child.

Per Ship *Percy Douglas*, from London.—Mr. T. Lacklam; and Mr. W. White.

Per Barque *Britania*, from Mauritius.—Mr. C. J. Stephens; Mr. M. Gonsalvis; and 9 deck.

Per Steamer *United Service*, from Hongkong.—Mr. De Costa and several natives.

Ship *Rob Roy*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d	
„ (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d.	Nominal.
„ (Seeds)	£2 19s. 0d.	Nominal.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Nov. 4
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillen. Jan. 5
Charente (s).
578 Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 30
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
874 Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.
655 Canada Belle, Henderson.
710 Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.
1066 Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co. Nov. 7
480 Empress, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spelding—Grey & Co. Nov. 28
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.
780 Glendower, Hughes. Nov. 30
1221 King Arthur, Grigs. Oct. 9
900 Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co. Dec. 29
614 Loeuidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 19
724 Morayshire, Piton. Dec. 26
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson. Dec. 29
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1109 Sir JamsetjeeFamily, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
939 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
722 Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 5
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Dec. 25
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.
535 Wellington, Ditchburn.
595 Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 18

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 25

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
1952 Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co. Dec. 14
834 Adriatic, Scott. Oct. 1
1091 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15
1203 Alsager,—Martin Young & Co. Nov. 10
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Dec. 5
1096 Arran, Martin. Nov. 18
1249 Arrundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
1936 Bella Maria.
Bavelaw—John Clover & Co.
1493 Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. Nov. 14
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co. Nov. 25
1433 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorang Dec. 17
332 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 16
933 Budget, Belcher.
1180 Belle Isle, Babot.
1033 Cashlian, Welburn Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 28
1119 Contest, Amy.
1862 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovell& Co. Dec. 14
1713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bastin. Jan. 2.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Oct. 6
1497 Dreadnought, Campbell.
1198 Duleep Singh, Jennings.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1643 Ellen Stewart, Lyons.
Etna—John Clover & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co. Sept. 11
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 9
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 24
1059 Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
934 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. Dec. 9
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 28
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1346 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. Sept. 29
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 25
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
912 India, Stewart.
650 John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co. Dec. 16
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. Sept. 18
1415 James Seddon, Jiffaris Nov. 18
1707 King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 6
1368 King of Italy, Browne. Dec. 23
1187 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1013 Magnolia, Brown.
747 Miletas, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Nov. 10
503 Marguerite, Bertin.
956 Matheran, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co.
833 Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Nov. 11
1001 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 29
1001 Otago, Masterton. Sept. 25
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co. Sept. 21
Prince of Wales—Shipping Company.
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 25
1000 Roodee.
1151 Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 7
614 Sedberg, Roberts. Nov. 23
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 25
1075 South, Wilson. Dec. 10
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Nov. 31
1101 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 18
1161 Simoom, Murphy. Nov. 12
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co. Nov. 14
601 Sparkler—Coupland & Co.
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Oct. 9
776 Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co. Aug. 13
1227 Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company. Dec. 24
893 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 17
1128 Southern Belle.
432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co. Nov. 5
837 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. Nov. 16
599 Walenb—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 15
1073 Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1132 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
1598 Clasmerden, Gibson—John Clover & Co. Sept. 29
1098 Diadem—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 5
949 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 24
846 Fanny. Dec. 30
1194 Herald. Dec. 21
1051 Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 24
1067 May Queen, Penny. Sept. 29
1094 North, Brown. Nov. 20
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
781 Shannon.
1241 Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 30

FROM CARDIFF.

973 Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 21

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
969 Falkland, Pender.
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veary.

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057 Gladston.
939 Sattara.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 18

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.

FROM THE CLYDE

611 Alicia. Dec. 28
952 Arran, Cummings—Macnee & Co.
531 City of London, Ferguson.
1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 26
909 Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co. Oct. 5
569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

FROM HAVRE.

800 The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM BANKOK.

181 Henrietta, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

784 Bengal, Brunnell.
1260 Florence Nightingale, Harrison. Nov. 28
1557 Hotspur.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1410 Greyhound, Jackson.
990 Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co. Dec. 21

FROM SHANGHAI.

613 Vanguard, Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FROM CHINA.

387 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 21
410 Canada.
803 Louisa, Tillman.
459 Marion.
950 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.
United Service (s), Gaine.

FROM GALLE.

St. Jean Noe Jan. 9
Tontine.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175 Anne Royden Jan. 19
676 Burlington, Howes.
861 Ceres. Jan. 21
1056 Day Dream.
1178 Evelyn.
877 Houghton.
637 J. W. Brockman.
1023 Jason.
890 Lady Canning.
664 Mary Ann.
1700 Mistress of the Seas.
550 Monitor (a), Eaton—D. P. Brumhall & Co.
670 Myaram Dyaram, Brady.
1100 North East.
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe.
803 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
893 Scindia.
974 Sir Hugh Rose. Jan. 14
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto.
1150 Zuleika (a), Stetson—D. P. Brumhall & Co.

FROM MAULMAIN.

938 Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.
775 Adelaide, Richardson.
411 Futel Curim, Nacoda.
1188 Lady Franklin, Rawle.
747 Maria, Teulon.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson.
375 Rebecca Shepherd (a) Somers.
665 Sparkling Wave, Emery.
899 Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 3, *Cambay*, Kelly, from Liverpool 25th Oct.; *Aden*, Curling, from Galle 25th Jan., touched at Madras 29th Jan.; *Cinderella*, and *Lochee*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1-5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	102¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	228

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	4 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	56 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	87 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	[illegible] pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	6 do.	[illegible] pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	[illegible] pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125		16½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,700 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 34,000.
Do. B. „	5,000		
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,100 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 320 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,300.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 460 prem.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	130	Rs. 34,000
1 B Share	6,000	170	Premium.
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
House and Land Investment Co.	300		Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150		Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded-Warehouse.	600		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500		Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000		Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250		Rs. 140 pm. pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000		Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500		Rs. 550 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250		2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
„ Loan 1835-36	95
„ Loan 1842-43	95
„ Loan 1854-55	95
New Five per Cent. Loan	105½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	114

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 300
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	„ 106½
Gold Leaf	„ 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (12th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 550 to 560
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 575 to 580
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 570 to 575
New Oomravuttee	„ 618 to 620
Old Compta, (ready.)	„ 570 to 575
Old Dharwar Sawgined	„ 640 to 645
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 610 to 615
Old Veeravul	„ 535 to 540
New Khandeish	„ 605 to 610
Old Poratchee	„ 545 to 550
New Accote	„ 628 to 630
Old Mangalore	„ 545 to 550
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,340 to 1,350.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 5 11 to 5 12
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	„ 32 to 33
	„ 35 to 37
Niger	„ 30 to 31 Nominal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. „
On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11⅞d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months ...... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ...... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. ...... 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof of being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
„ On Demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest-Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઈ તરેડીંગ એનડ બેકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six month's sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Three „ „ ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
One „ „ ...... 2s. 0 d. do.
On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland or Ireland ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct. per an.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ...... at 2s. 0¼d. „
3 Do. ...... at 2s. 0⅛d. „
2 Do. ...... at 2s. 0⅛d. „
1 Do. ...... at 2s.
On Demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅞d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon on being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
Sight ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. „
3 Do. Do...... „ 2-53 „ „
Sight...... „ 2-48 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ On demand do. 1s. 11⅞d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 10th February 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. „ Demand }
Do. Scotland „ } 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Ireland „ }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ...... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight ...... 3 „
Do. 6 „ ...... 4 „
Do. 12 „ ...... 5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the three Presidencies.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (INCLUDING POSTAGE.)

Per quarter in advance ...... Rs. 5
„ „ in arrear ...... „ 6

Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Editor "Indian Military Gazette," *Alliance Press*, Bombay, from whom information concerning rates of Advertisement, &c., can be obtained.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	„ Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	„ Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	„ English Loto
	„ Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	
The Boat Puzzle	„ Game of War
The Tournament	„ Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
„ „ Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Bates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq	Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq	London.
Abel Chapman, Esq.	London.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq	London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq. *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„ 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„ 880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„ 20,000

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.

Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.

Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.

Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. COHEN & Co. will cause to be submitted to Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th days of February, instant, at 3 P. M., precisely, the whole of the Cargo of Moulmein Teak Timber, ex *William M. Peck*, in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting of

788 1st class Squares, of long lengths and good sizes.
247 do. Planks do. do.

Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.

Bombay, 5th February 1864. COHEN & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

Few Reams of Saunders' Extra superfine laid Foolscap Paper, 16lbs. each, at 13 Rs. per Ream.

1 Large 16 inch Screw Jack, with driver.
5 small 6 inch do. do. do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 „ T. Cloth.
800 „ Jaconets.
A few Cases T. Red Printed Mulls.
A few Cases T. Red Sarries.
A few Bales Mule and White Twist.
7 Pieces extra superfine Black Woollen Cloth.

An assortment of Mutton Hams, Ox Tongues and Pig's Cheeks in Canvas.

An Invoice of several Packages fresh provisions from Crosse and Blackwell, consisting of Pickles, Essence Coffee, White Wine Vinegar, Jams and Jellies, Tapiaco, Chocolate and Berkley Cheese, Somerset and Chedder Cheeses, Bologua Sausages, Hams, Ox Tongues, Patefoegrau Bacon, Sauces, Jams and Jellies, Assorted Biscuits, &c. &c.

An Invoice of Hardware consisting of Copper Scales, Cash Boxes, Perspective Glasses, Brass Padlock, Chair Nails, Holding Ditto Pickaxes, &c.

SALE OF THE GOOD SHIP "WILLIAM STEVENSON."

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the good Ship *William Stevenson*, Captain Gordon, of 732 tons burden, as per Register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, with her Anchor, Chain, Cable, Sails, Boats, and every thing appertaining to her, as she now lies off the Boree Bunder.

This Vessel has just arrived from Rangoon with a Cargo of 828 tons Timber, which has yeilded a freight of Rs. 32,000.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the survey report and list of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE GOOD SHIP "LADY AHMERST."

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms. the good Ship *Lady Ahmerst*, Captain Hodges, of 421 tons burden, as per register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, with Anchor, Chain, Cable, Sails, Boats, and every thing appertaining to her, as she now lies off the Boree Bunder.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the survey report and list of stores, apply to the undersigned.

P. S.—Both the above ships can be inspected any time until the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of the Steam Bakery and a House, in Grant Road, lately advertised on for sale by the undersigned on the 16th instant, has for the present been postponed.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A High Caste Grey Arab Draught Horse, 14-1½ high, aged 5 years—to be seen at Byculla, on application being made to the undersigned.

Bombay, 13th February 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, a few Gold Albert and Watch Guards, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Silver, Albert, and Watch Guards, &c. &c.

2 new Sets Lilly pattern Spoons and Forks.
1 Do. White Blue Dinner Service.
1 Do. Do. ditto Breakfast Do. to match.
1 Do. Do. Pink Dinner Service.
1 Do. Do. ditto Breakfast Ditto.
1—2 Light Chandilier (plated.)

GB
P —290 at 94—5 cases or 250 pieces T. Red Cloth more or less mildewed.

2 Cases of Black Net, 2 Cases of Silver Lamitta, 20 Kegs of Nails of sizes, 21 Bags of Bottle and Pint Corks, 5 Pieces of Trousering Cloths, 4 Cases of White Victoria Lawn, 1 Case os Silk Handkerchiefs.

Several 5 Octaves Harmonium, by Alexandre, a little used, will be sold unreserved.

AT 1 P. M.

A stout Grey Shigram Horse, young, height 14-2.

A light Waggonette, for one or two Horses, in good order, a Grey Arab Harness Horse, a Set of nearly new and English-made Plated-Mounted Double Harness, and a set of new single Do. do., by Paliser, London.

A light aud stylish English built four-seated Phæton, with Lamps, Cushions, and Shaft.

AT 2 P. M.

By order of the Official Assignee.

IN RE R. G. BOADEN, AN INSOLVENT.

One Gold Finger Ring, set with Diamond.
One do. do. set with Emerald and 2 Diamonds.

AT 4 P. M.

A the Apollo Cotton Screw Press Company's Premises in Marine Street, on account of the concerned—

About 24 large Iron Cotton Screws of 16 feet long by 8¼ in diameter and 12 feet long by 7 in diameter.

SALE OF TWO FIRST-RATE MINIATURE BROUGHAMS JUST LANDED.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

At first-rate perfectly new light English-built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by Parsons, Long Acre, London, with Lamps, Cushions and Shaft—just Landed.

A ditto ditto, by S. Marks, 30 Orchord Street, Oxford Street, London, just landed per Ship *Salamanca*, complete with Lamps, Cushions, and Shaft.

Now on view at the Carriage Godowns of the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT THE OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAS LIGHT WORKS, IN LOVE LNAE, MAZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th inst. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence as above all the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., of W. WHITTLE, Esq., (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises, a set of rich cut Glass Ware, Quart Pint and Claret Decanters a very handsome rich cut Centre Peice with drops, a handsome Pink, Blue, and Green Flowered and Gilt Dinner Service, a rich Green and Gilt Flowered Dessert do., a handsome white and Gilt Spotted Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Service for 12 persons, a set of best Plated beaded pattern Dish Covers containing 4, a set of 4 plated Hotwater Curry Dishes to match, a best Electro-plated Palm Tree Centre Piece with Ostrich and rich cut Glass Dish, Plated Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Waiters, Salt Cellars, Fish Knife and Fork in case, Table and Taper Candlesticks, a set of Fiddle pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, a set of superior Table Cutlery quite new, handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Dining and other Tables, Predieu, Drawing room, and Arm Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Sideboards, Hatstand, Screen, a first rate Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte by Bates & Son, London, a Slate Bagatelle Table complete, a Four-post Bedstead with spring Mattress, a handsome Brass Bedstead, a Japanned do., an Iron Travelling do., Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, with a set of rich China and Gilt furniture, Mahogany Cheval and Toilet Glasses, a double light Plated hanging Argand Lamp, Bronzed single light do., by "Tucker and Son," with Drops, Spy and Opera Glasses, a Chubb's Paper Box, an excellent Eight-day Clock by Blaindell, London with case for travelling, an Eight-day Time Piece, English Brussels, Carpets (imitation of Persian patterns) a pair of very handsome China Jars, a pair of Etruscan Metallion do., Engravings in Maple frames, a few lost of Oilmen Stores and Wines, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Plants, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built first class Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, nearly new, with a pair of first-rate fast trotting high caste young Bay Arab Horses, and Plated mounted Double Harness.

An English-built Dennet in good order.

An excellent young Bay Arab Buggy, Carriage or Saddle Horse, with Plated Harness.

A Arab chesnut Horse, 14-2½ sound, age 4 off.

A Hunting Saddle, with Furniture and Bridle, by W. M. Middlemore, warm Horse Clothings, a Deer, some Poultry, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT INDIAN NECKLACE

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 2 P. M.

A magnificent Indian Necklace, Studded with superior Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Diamonds worthy of inspection of Native Princes, and to be seen on application at the Rooms of the undersigned.

FOR SALE AT POONAH.

A very valuable and roomy Bungalow with Garden and large Compound. For full particulars apply to undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 18 feet.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

An English built four-seated Brougham, in good order.

A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A Light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

PONY FOR SALE.

A handsome cream colored Pony, 11 hands, quiet, and suitable for a child to ride. The owner having no farther use for him, also a Saddle and Bridle.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.
One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

TO LET in the best part of the Fort.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Byculla Commission Stables the following Horses, Racers, &c.:—

G. A. H. "Champion."
G. A. G. "Sultan."
G. A. G. "Laddie."
B. A. G. "Bauker."
G. A. H. "Marmion."
C. A. H. "Cheesecake."

A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.
A Ditto Galloway.
A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.
A Dog Cart complete.
A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.

W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon,
Byculla Commission Stables.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
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